

INTERNATIONAL

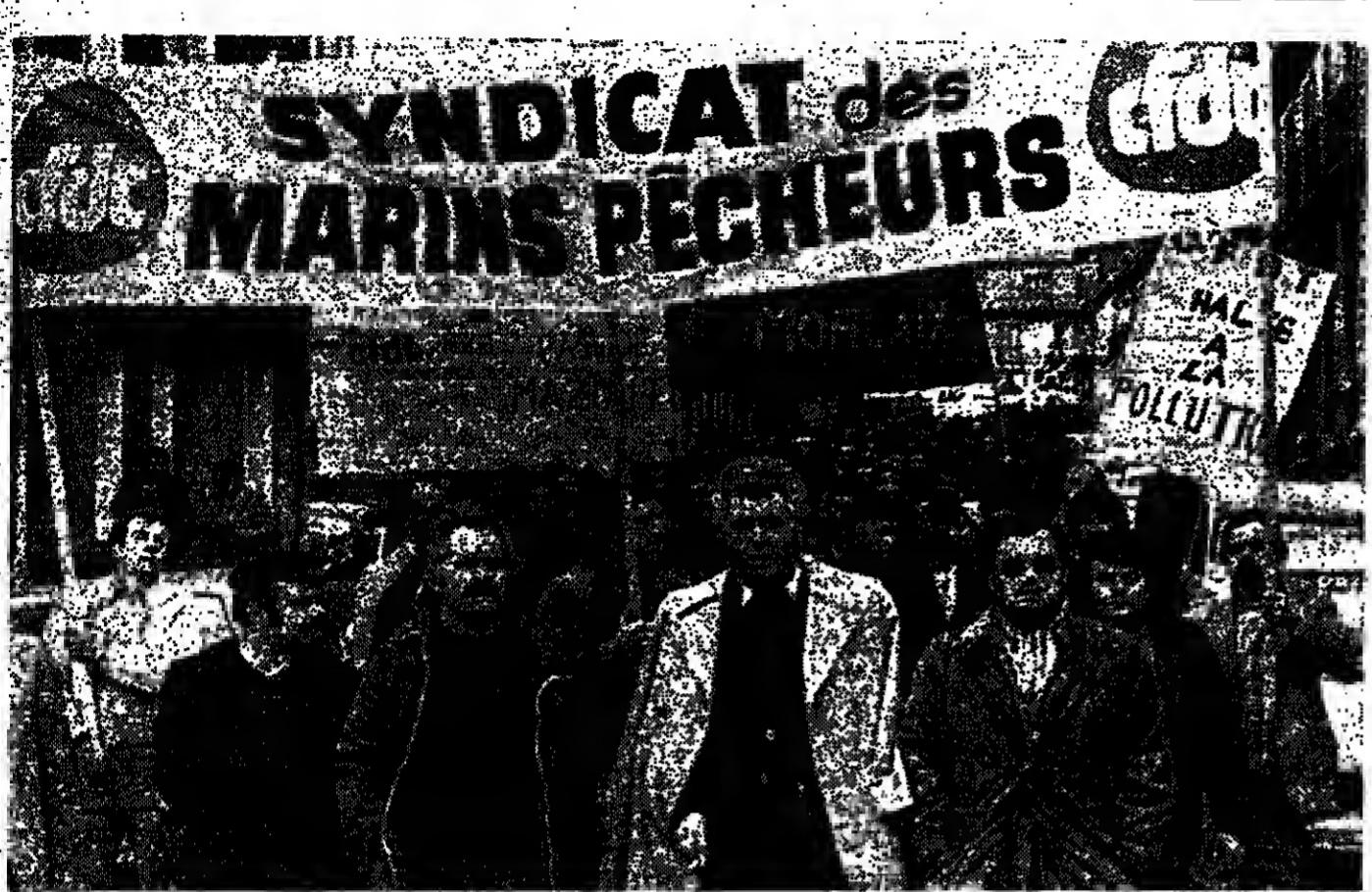
Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1978

Established 1887

Associated Press
Fishermen, marching in Brest, France, to protest pollution of the Atlantic coastline by the Amoco Cadiz.**Ship's Remaining Oil Seen Threatening Brittany Coast**

shore. Additional funds for compensation for pollution damage will be decided after further evaluations of losses.

About 1,000 Brittany fishermen marched down the main street of Brest this afternoon, shouting "Work, not oil."

Marched Peacefully

They marched peacefully to the Marine Administration headquarters to demand immediate compensation payments and other relief.

John Hawkes, a spokesman for the tanker owners' insurance company, said today that a total of \$90 million in insurance was available to pay damages claimed and the cost

said that even if the weather eased, it would take at least 5 days to start pumping.

Salvage specialists here admitted privately that there seemed little or no hope of keeping the rest of the ship's 220,000-ton cargo from spilling into the sea. At least 150,000 tons have escaped since the ship broke up on the rocks last Thursday.

The pollution has reached a major bird sanctuary at Sept Isles, where havoc was wreaked 11 years ago by oil from the Torrey Canyon accident on Britain's Scilly Isles in the Channel. An estimated 25,000 birds are menaced by the oil, slick washing those islands.

It is already clear, according to environmentalists on the scene, that seabirds and seaweed resources will be badly damaged.

Attempts to prepare for pumping were delayed by the storm and experts here have

May Preempt Black Control**Rhodesian War Left to Soldiers**

SALISBURY, March 22 (UPI).—Before forming a predominantly black pre-majority rule government, Prime Minister Ian Smith took steps to remove direct control of the war from the government's hands and gave the task to the military, sources here said today.

They said that the so-called "Red Council," which was headed by Mr. Smith, has been replaced by a joint operations center led by Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, Commander of Combined Operations.

The sources said that the new body had its first meeting Monday, one day before Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders established an executive council.

The Executive Council—which is composed of the Prime Minister, shop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Nathaniel Sithole, and tribal chief Jeremiah Chifau—is the upper tier of a transitional government.

The lower tier, a ministerial council with a black and white in each ministerial portfolio, has yet to be set up.

The War Council had included Mr. Smith, the Minister of Command Operations and Defense, the Internal Affairs Minister, the commanders of the army and air force and the police commissioner. Being chairman of the War

Trade Gaps Wider, U.S.
Agency Reports

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—A fourth-quarter current-account deficit of \$1.03 billion pushed the total U.S. gap for 1977 to \$20.21 billion, more than double the previous yearly record, the Commerce Department said today.

The U.S. trade deficit also showed a market deterioration. U.S. assets abroad increased at a slower pace than in the previous year but foreign assets in the United States were up \$4 billion.

Mr. Carter responded that "behind those people who carry out

Urges Quick Decision:

Neutron Warhead Necessary To Counter East, Haig Says

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. said yesterday that the Atlantic alliance needs neutron weapons to counterbalance a buildup of battlefield nuclear weapons by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact nations.

Gen. Haig, the allied commander in Europe, said at a Pentagon news conference that the enhanced-radiation warhead would revitalize NATO's nuclear deterrent, which he said now relies too heavily on outmoded weapons of the 1950s and 1960s.

Gen. Haig said that Soviet military commanders might be tempted to game that NATO would not use its older-model nuclear bombs because they would cause unacceptable damage to nearby civilian communities.

He said that the neutron warhead would be a more credible deterrent because it could be limited more effectively to military targets.

The neutron weapon, which the Pentagon envisages as a warhead for a 60-mile-range Lance missile or as a shell for artillery, kills with a burst of radiation but does not generate as big a blast or as much heat as other nuclear bombs.

Fewer Casualties

Gen. Haig and other supporters of the project contend that a neutron bomb would do less damage to civilian property and cause fewer civilian casualties than a traditional nuclear weapon.

NATO planners believe that the weapon would be especially useful against Soviet tanks that had penetrated into a NATO country. In such a situation, allied commanders would be anxious to reduce casualties among friendly troops.

President Carter has delayed for months the decision on whether the United States will produce the neutron bomb.

Opponents of the project believe that the weapon would be especially useful against Soviet tanks that had penetrated into a NATO country. In such a situation, allied commanders would be anxious to reduce casualties among friendly troops.

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*In Turin Terror Trial***Red Brigade Plea for Own Defense Is Denied**

TURIN, March 22 (Reuters).— Fifteen leaders of Italy's Red Brigades, the leftist guerrilla band that claims to have kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro, were refused permission today to conduct their own defense in a trial they call an act of war by the state.

Mr. Moro, president of the ruling Christian Democratic party, was abducted six days ago. The Red Brigades says that it will put him on trial in a "peo-

ple's court" as a counter to the trial proceedings.

The guerrillas being tried in Turin, including Brigadier leader Renato Curcio, had demanded that they be allowed to defend themselves instead of being represented by court-appointed lawyers.

Most of the lawyers who were designated to defend the guerrillas after their chosen counsel withdrew from the trial argued that the 15 should be allowed to speak for themselves.

But the court rejected the argument and the presiding judge adjourned the trial until next Wednesday.

In Rome, police searching for Mr. Moro concentrated their hunt

on the district of Trastevere, raiding houses and checking passing cars.

They admitted being nearer to finding the "people's prison" where the Red Brigades have said they are holding the former premier.

Mobsters Aid Search

ROME, March 22 (UPI).—Italian mobsters trying to get "the police off our backs" served as guides today for detectives conducting a dragnet for the kidnappers of Mr. Moro.

Police said they had accepted help from gangs of Roman pickpockets, burglars, fences, drug purifiers and armed robbers because "these guys know every possible hideout within 50 kilometers."

"These people have networks of abandoned houses and caves that we could never find on our own," a detective said.

More than 80,000 policemen and soldiers have searched throughout Italy since the Red Brigades seized Mr. Moro on Thursday and killed his five bodyguards.

Gang "bosses" said they decided to aid police because "Rome is crawling with cops and we can't work."

"My men are paralyzed with all these cops around and I've got to pay them even if they don't work," a gang leader said. "We figure the sooner they find moro, the sooner we'll get the police off our backs."

Taiwanese Elect A Vice-President

TAIPEI, March 22 (UPI).—The National Assembly today elected Taiwan-born Shieh Tung-min to serve under President-Elect Chiang Ching-kuo.

Mr. Shieh, 71, the incumbent governor of Taiwan, received 941 of the 1,188 votes cast by members of the Assembly, the country's electorate.

Like Mr. Chiang, the Premier who yesterday was elected to his second post, the presidency, Mr. Shieh ran unopposed. He is the first native-born leader to be picked for such a high post.

Empain Mystery

PARIS, March 22 (AP).—Little more is known now about the fate of 40-year-old Belgian Baron Edouard-Jean Empain than when he was abducted from outside his Paris apartment Jan. 23. Some rumors have it that he may have been executed. Others are that he already has been released and is convalescing in a hideaway. His family says none of the rumors is true. The French Interior Ministry says nothing.

Quebec Inmates Release Hostages

ST. JEROME, Quebec, March 22 (UPI).—Three inmates who held six persons hostage in a county jail for two weeks surrendered today, releasing their captives unharmed and ending the longest hostage drama in Canadian history.

Led by convicted murderer Edgar Rousset, 31, the prisoners held their hands in the air as they left the jail, where they had been held up since March 8, when police surprised them in an attempted jailbreak.

"The release comes as a result of negotiations by two policemen who have been working around the clock trying to resolve this," a police spokesman said.

Giscard to Seek Regime of 'National Union'

(Continued from Page 1) fresh." Nor, he said, would he try to "flick" a few deputies here and there from opposition groups to swell his support. "But the choice of people," he said, "can symbolize the opening."

The opening will come first through the direction of economic and social policy," the President declared. The implication was that he will name a transition government with some people who are known to advocate reforms. Then, possibly after an electoral reform which would give the Socialists a better chance in the future, he would try to induce at least an important part of the disillusioned Socialist party to jettison the policy of alliance with

the Communists and join a center-left coalition.

The left was still surveying the damage of a campaign which the Socialists, at least, thought they had won. But it is not likely to be clear for a few months whether François Mitterrand will remain as Socialist leader or make way for a replacement less committed to his strategy of union among leftist parties.

Robert Fabre, head of the Leftist Radicals, who were the

Admission Barred In Cyprus Trial

NICOSIA, March 22 (UPI).—The court trying two Palestinians on charges of murdering Egyptian editor Yousef Sebai threw off a confession as inadmissible today, saying the accused should have been given the chance to make it in Arabic.

Samir Mohammed Qatar, 28, and Zayed Husein Ahmed Alali, 26, face mandatory death sentences if convicted on charges that they committed premeditated murder in gunning down Mr. Sebai at the Hilton Hotel on Feb. 18.

Qatar had made his confession in English.

\$55 Million Pledged By Saudis for UN Food

ROME, March 22 (UPI).—The UN World Food Program said today that it has received a \$55-million cash pledge from Saudi Arabia for 1979 and 1980.

The pledge made Saudi Arabia

the largest cash contributor and the third-largest total contributor, and brought the fund's total for the two-year period to \$683 million.

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GOOD FRIDAY

Joint service of English-speaking Churches,

12:00 to 1:00

Cathedral Choir to Perform

"The Seven Last Words of Christ"

by Heinrich Schütz
and motets by Dowek,

Guthrie & Clefane

Reading of Passion Narrative
and Prayers.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Avenue George-V,
Paris 8e.



Associated Press
MARCHING AS TO WAR—A squad of South African soldiers march to breakfast at a forward camp in Owando, South-West Africa. These troops are taking part in patrols on the territory's border with Angola and Zambia, guarding against infiltration by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Rhodesia War Control Cut

(Continued from Page 1) shifting direct control of the war to what is essentially a military body will ensure tighter security, may spare black politicians the embarrassment of being closely linked with the anti-guerrilla war, and will give the interim government more time to organize the Anglo-American plan on Rhodesia, Congressman Charles Diggs, D-Mich., said today.

Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, which was excluded from the internal settlement, were also expected to attend the conference.

Rep. Diggs held a one-hour meeting with Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere and then told a news conference that he hoped the summit would reaffirm its own support for the Anglo-American plan.

It will be the first frontline summit meeting since the internal settlement for Rhodesia was reached last month between Prime Minister Ian Smith and black moderate leaders.

The front-line states are Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola.

The United States UN Ambassador Andrew Young met with Mr. Nyerere yesterday before flying to Zambia, today, Tanzanian sources said that it was likely that Mr. Young would return here to attend the summit.

"For the time being," he said, "I see no need for the Syrians to go down. If they want to, we prefer to have the Lebanese government and army do that. If the Syrians want to cooperate from the areas they control, there won't be any fedayeen [guerrilla] activity," the general, added using the Arabic name

U.S. Initiative Urged

LUSAKA, March 22 (Reuters).—Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, apparently abandoning faith in Britain's efforts towards a Rhodesia settlement, today urged the United States to take the lead in ending the territory's widening guerrilla war.

"Unless the American government takes the front seat in this whole sad episode, we may not find a solution," Mr. Kaunda told U.S. envoy Andrew Young.

He said that what had become

customary joint action with the pro-Communist union CGT would

in the future have to be pursued by a "healthy method" and in a "balanced way, from the bottom to the top." It was a clear warning to Georges Séguy, head of the CGT, that the labor front can also be broken if the Communists try to make excessive trouble, or make union decisions on political grounds.

Meanwhile, the weapon has generated a debate on both sides of the Atlantic. Opposition is growing in West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain—countries where the weapon probably would be stored. In addition, the Soviet Union has branded it "inhumane" and has called for an international prohibition against it.

Universities and high schools have been ordered closed, until Congress closes tomorrow, to thwart protests by students who have been demanding government reforms and Mr. Suharto's resignation.

Although there have been no reports of disorder since 30 suspected saboteurs were arrested yesterday and Monday, armed troops imposed tight security around the Congress grounds and patrolled the streets of Jakarta.

Universities and high schools have been ordered closed, until Congress closes tomorrow, to thwart protests by students who have been demanding government reforms and Mr. Suharto's resignation.

"I don't think it is healthy

for the question to drag on too long," he said.

Gen. Haig said it would be a mistake for the United States to abandon the project unilaterally without a concession from the Soviet Union.

"It is ludicrous to military officials that so much attention is

being given to the neutron weapon and so little attention is

being given to the deployment of the SS-20 which is 2,000 times more powerful...warhead for warhead," Gen. Haig said.

The neutron warhead is essentially a nuclear weapon with a yield of one kiloton. The SS-20 is a medium-range ballistic missile that can be moved to avoid detection. The West has no similar missile system.

Gen. Haig, White House chief of staff during the Nixon administration, was in Washington to confer with U.S. authorities concerning his twin jobs of commander of NATO forces and commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Decision Urged

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*A Defeat for Democrats***House Bars Public Funding Of Its Members' 1978 Elections**

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—The House yesterday killed any chance that its members' elections this fall would be financed by public funds.

The key vote was on a pro-conservatism motion to call up a bill that would have served as a vehicle for an amendment establishing public financing. The vote was 209 to 186, with the Republicans voting solidly against it and the Democrats losing key votes from the South and from some big-city delegations.

The vote was the second failure in as many days for the Democratic House leadership. On Monday the House thwarted an attempt to consider a White House plan to expand college scholarship aid for middle-income students. That bill was devised to head off another proposal to give tax credits for college tuition, a highly popular but very costly idea that President Carter opposes.

The main reason for the vote yesterday was the strong feeling in the House that public financing could hurt some incumbent Democrats and cripple some Republican challengers. In certain races both groups can depend mainly on private campaign funds donated by special interests representing labor, corporations and trade associations.

Separate Attempt
In addition, public financing became enmeshed in a separate attempt to limit the amount of funds that each party could give to its own candidates. This proposal was widely denounced as a "power grab" by the Republicans, who have raised far more money than the Democrats, and the issue seriously poisoned the atmosphere on public funding.

Accordingly, many supporters of public financing wanted to delay yesterday's vote until after the Easter recess, in the hope that some of the current bitterness would dissipate. But the House leadership moved ahead anyway. Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., expressed dismay after the Senate's vote and noted that certain special-interest contributors, including the American Medical Association and the milk producers' lobby, had worked hard to defeat the bill. In the last few years, the number of political action committees, or PACs, organized by corporations and trade associations has risen dramatically.

"I worry about this Congress," Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., expressed dismay after the Senate's vote and noted that certain special-interest contributors, including the American Medical Association and the milk producers' lobby, had worked hard to defeat the bill. In the last few years, the number of political action committees, or PACs, organized by corporations and trade associations has risen dramatically.

House Passes Bill On Raising Age For Retirement

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—The House yesterday passed, 361 to 6, a bill to raise the mandatory retirement age to 65 for most private-sector employees and abolish the age limit for most government employees.

The House approved a compromise worked out by a congressional conference committee two weeks ago. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The measure would affect private business as of next Jan. 1, and government employees on Sept. 30.

The measure would apply to private-sector workers whose employer has 20 or more of their payroll, or about 70 per cent of the labor force. And it would grant up to two years for age-65 retirement provisions to be phased out of existing labor union contracts.

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

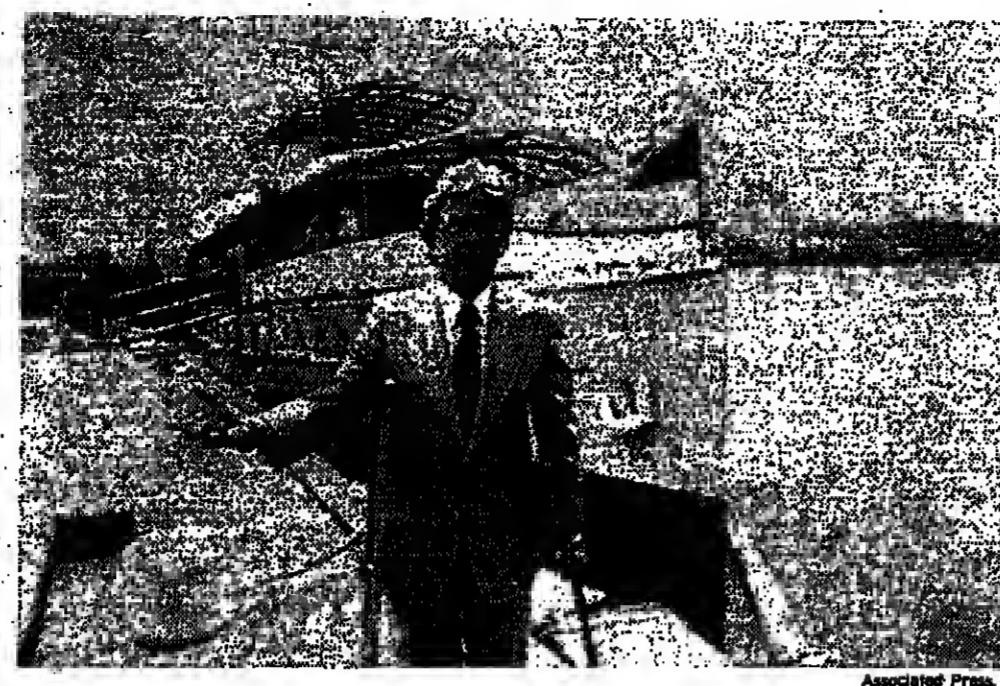
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JUST ANOTHER BOAT—Rhode Island real estate man Thomas Malloy in front of one-time presidential yacht Sequoia at Washington Navy Yard last July after he purchased vessel in public auction. He had counted on tourists to make purchase price worthwhile, but it seems they just aren't interested. He has since sold the boat.

Charter Blocks 3d Mayoral Term

Philadelphia's Rizzo Seeks White-Ethnic Base

By James F. Clarity

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (UPI)—While the politicians and the public were still pondering whether Mayor Frank Rizzo really meant it when he said he would not seek a third term, the mayor himself left no doubt that he

would seek a new career as head of a national campaign to protect the rights of white Americans.

The timing of the mayor's decisions surprised many Philadelphians but the substance of his announced intentions did not.

The 55-year-old former police commissioner has for many Americans come to symbolize the tough cop, the "great white hope" for those who fear or dislike blacks, especially in large cities with white majorities, such as Philadelphia, where blacks are one-third of the 1.9-million population.

In his last 22 months as mayor and beyond, he will champion the rights of nonblack "ethnics," Mr. Rizzo said, "across this city, across this country."

Politicians here now feel, in retrospect, that the mayor's unequivocal statement last week that he would not run again and would not accept a draft in do so was based on political realities that began 10 months ago in the citywide primary.

In that election, the two candidates backed by Mr. Rizzo for district attorney and controller were trounced by anti-Rizzo Democrats. This weakened Mr. Rizzo's prestige around the state and killed his hopes for seeking the Democratic nomination for governor this year.

This probably would slow action on the bill even more, though Sen. Talmadge kept saying that "time is of the essence" in passing a bill before spring planting.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said after a meeting with Mr. Carter that there is a 50-50 chance that the administration will use existing legal authority to activate a scaled-down version of the Talmadge plan.

The bill started out as an attempt by Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., to put cash quickly in the hands of hard-hit farmers with a land-diversion bill that would pay them an average of \$75 an acre to take out of production this year at least 31 million acres of wheat, feed grains, cotton and soybeans.

But yesterday, with Sen. Talmadge's support, the Senate voted 58 to 35 to add to his bill an amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., that would go in the opposite direction, encouraging more production by raising price-support levels by about 20 per cent.

Then the Senate approved, 58 to 39, a proposal from Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., called "flexible parity" that would let a wheat, feed-grain or cotton farmer set his own price-support levels by a formula that would raise price supports in proportion to the amount of land taken out of production. It would raise both the target prices that the government agrees to give farmers directly and the loan prices that the farmer can borrow by "funding" his crop to the government.

The Senate then passed the measure, 57 to 36, but it seemed unlikely that it could work out some consensus with the House on a bill before the Easter recess. When Congress returns, many

Olin Corp. Guilty Of Illegal Arms Sales to S. Africa

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 (UPI)—The Olin Corp. was found guilty yesterday of illegally selling about \$1.2 million worth of arms and ammunition to South Africa over a four-year period.

Judge Robert Zampagno issued the verdict in U.S. District Court after attorneys entered a plea of no contest to charges in an indictment returned last week by a U.S. grand jury.

Olin's Winchester group was named on 21 criminal charges involving the sales, which occurred between 1971 and 1975. Olin was charged with responsibility for falsifying 20 applications for export licenses and with one count of conspiracy.

Each count carries a maximum fine of \$25,000. Judge Zampagno set no date for sentencing.

Abu Dhabi to Lend Tanzania \$7 Million

DAR ES SALAAM, March 22 (UPI)—Abu Dhabi has agreed to lend Tanzania \$7 million to help finance a sugar project, Finance Minister Edwin Metz said today.

Mr. Metz said the money will be used to buy agricultural machinery.

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To Liberal GOP Congressman

Conservative Minister Loses Primary

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Rep. John Anderson, chairman of the House Republican Conference and the third-ranking GOP congressman, today survived a serious challenge in the Illinois primary election from an ultraconservative evangelist, Rev. Don Lyon.

Mr. Lyon conceded defeat, blaming Democratic crossover voters for his loss.

In a turnout estimated at 20

provided the margin of victory, but they deserve a lot of credit," Rep. Anderson said. "They came into the race to help stop an effort by the far right to purge a congressman who had taken a moderate stance. I have no quarrel with conservatives, just with those who are really radicals masquerading as conservatives."

Rep. Anderson, considered a liberal, called for President Richard Nixon to resign at the height of the Watergate scandal. His voting record has infuriated Republican rightists.

Seith to Face Percy

He is seeking his 10th term in the 16th District and will face Democrat Ernest W. Dahlin in November.

per cent of registered voters, Alex Seith won the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, and Illinois controller Michael Bakals won the Democratic nomination for governor.

Mr. Seith, a specialist in international law, defeated Anthony Robert Martin-Trigona, a

wealthy Chicago businessman, and will oppose Sen. Charles Percy in November. Sen. Percy defeated perennial "America First" candidate Lar Daly in the GOP primary.

Mr. Bakals, who defeated attorney Dakin Williams, the brother of playwright Tennessee

Williams, faces Republican Gov. James Thompson in November. Gov. Thompson, who was swept into office in 1976 by a record majority, was unopposed in the primary.

In the 22nd Congressional District, Democrats and Republicans were in races to nominate candidates to succeed Rep. George Shimp, a Democrat who is retiring after 20 years.

In the 16th District, north of Chicago, seven Republicans were competing to run against Rep. Abner Mikva, a Democrat who won in 1976 by just 201 votes.

Two Bombs Explode, Kill One in Denver

DENVER, March 22 (UPI)—

Two dynamite bombs exploded near central Denver early today, killing one man. A third explosive device was found nearby but was disarmed by police bomb squad personnel.

The lone victim either planted the bombs or found one just as it detonated, the head of the Police Department's bomb squad said. "The man obviously was crouched over the bomb when it went off," he said.

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Associated Press
Karl Wallenda falling to his death yesterday. At right, in a 1976 photo.**High-Wire Artist for Half a Century****Karl Wallenda Falls to Death in Puerto Rico**

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 22 (AP).—Karl Wallenda, patriarch of the great Wallenda family of high-wire artists, fell 10 stories to his death here today from a wire between beachfront hotels, circus officials said.

Mr. Wallenda, 72, was doing a promotion for the Pan American Circus, the circus manager, James Harrington, said.

Mr. Wallenda, whose family has been plagued by tragedy in a series of deaths and injuries during daredevil performances, fell about 130 feet into the driveway of the Condado Holiday Inn in front of hundreds of spectators.

Montreal accountant Victor Aboud said that he watched Mr. Wallenda teetering in the strong beachfront winds.

"I saw him go down on his knees on the wire and I thought he was kneeling to rest," he said. "But then I saw he was shaking. The wind blew him off and he went all the way down head first."

Obituaries**Jazzman Louis Cottrell Jr., New Orleans Clarinet Player**

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 (AP).—Jazzman Louis Cottrell Jr., 67, who charmed audiences with a mellow clarinet for half a century, died yesterday.

"He was really one of the great players," said Paul Lentz, manager of the Heritage Hall Jazz Band, the last group Mr. Cottrell played with.

Mr. Cottrell gave his final performance Sunday, when he and his band played for a hotel's jazz brunch.

He had made concert tours and jazz festival appearances throughout the United States and Europe.

Mr. Cottrell was a native of New Orleans. His father, a drummer, was a founder of the Onward Brass Band, one of the city's famed marching jazz bands.

Ioannis Vellides

SALONIKA, Greece, March 22 (AP).—Veteran Salonicus publisher Ioannis Vellides, 70, died here last night after a heart attack.

Mr. Vellides had been owner and publisher of two northern Greece dailies—Macedonia, since 1931, and Thessaloniki, an afternoon paper he founded in 1962.

Cortland Hill

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., March 22 (AP).—Cortland Taylor Hill, 71, chairman of the U.S. ski team in the 1952 Olympics and grandson of James J. Hill, founder of the Great Northern Railway, died yesterday after a long illness.

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**Resort Mayor a Driving Force in Wheelchair**

By Cynthia Gomey

CRESTED BUTTE, Colo., March 22 (WP).—William Mitchell's face and hands were burned seven years ago in San Francisco. His motorcycle smashed into a laundry truck and the motorcycle's gas tank blew up in Mr. Mitchell's face. A man across the street grabbed a fire extinguisher, aimed it at the flames and sprayed.

Mr. Mitchell survived. With a rebuilt face, with stumps for hands with thick, mottled burn scars from brow to waist, he packed up everything he could and moved to this equestrian mountain town where a man without much patience for suffering could live the sort of life he wanted. He tended bar. He learned to ski (without poles). He bought a house, a gleaming black 1959 Cadillac and a six-seater Cessna airplane to take him soaring over the Rockies on the days—and there are many of them—when he couldn't sit still.

Two years ago, on a morning when too much ice apparently had formed on the wings, Mr. Mitchell's plane crashed on takeoff. It dropped belly-down out of the sky and the impact broke Mr. Mitchell's back. He had become a paraplegic.

Mr. Mitchell is now the mayor of Crested Butte.

Cruising in a Caddy

A cross-country elder outside town might have spotted him the other day, barreling along in his aged black Cadillac (this one a gorgeous 1947 car, equipped with hand-operated brake and accelerator), an organ concertos commencing over the tape system, the citizens' band radio jiggling with each bump in the road, the roof upholstered dangling where one of Mr. Mitchell's Great Danes chewed it up, an Indian blanket over the back seat and a tiny, strawberry blonde Amazon doll in a tiger-skin bikini snubbed in plastic on the steering wheel.

Mayor Mitchell, his wheelchair

Irrepressible Paraplegic Savors Fight With 'Boys in Washington'

who find a newspaper's interest in their mayor a little perplexing, and that is perhaps the best way to tell the remarkable story of the Honorable William Mitchell. He's a good mayor, mostly,

said a fellow at the ski area. Sometimes he's very good and sometimes he's not so good. You know," the man said, "he's just Mitchell."

On the Picket Line

Just Mitchell, who spent so much time sneaking out of his hospital room to go comfort other burn patients after his first accident that his doctor threatened to make him wear an elec-

tronic beeper. Mr. Mitchell, who joined a nurse's picket line in his hospital gown and ordered champagne on ice in his room every day at 2:30 p.m. Mr. Mitchell, who explained to a Crested Butte boy what happened to his fingers: "I left them at home this morning."

He drives a recreation vehicle on long trips through the Western states; the act, two friends took off once on a three-day trip and returned three months later, serves as three state planning committees and the Governor's Council for the Physically Handicapped, is co-managing the local re-election campaign of Colorado's Democratic Gov. Richard Lamm, holds one-third partnership in a woodburning-stove company and now juggles all these roles so furiously that the most frequently voiced complaint about Mayor Mitchell is that he's just too busy to attend to local affairs.

"The way I look at it," Mr. Mitchell said, "before I was paralyzed there were 10,000 things I could do, 10,000 things I was capable of doing. Now there are 9,000." He shrugged. "I can dwell on the 1,000, or I can concentrate on the 9,000 I have left."

No Smallness

It is not a religious strength that keeps Mr. Mitchell going; he once went to church, but that was a long time ago—and it is not some saintliness of his own, either. He shouts where he gets angry, and he throws things. In the school two years ago he kept throwing his phone across the room when it wouldn't work.

He knows what he looks like. He spoke with gentleness about the schoolchildren who pressed up against their playground fence one day, crying, "Monster, monster."

"I wanted very much to go up to the schoolyard and talk to them," Mr. Mitchell said.

What propels the mayor of Crested Butte is simply some extraordinary measure of the same things that propel most of us—love, work, a sense of humor and the most resilient form of self-acceptance. "After I got turned up," he will say easily, dating some event, or "after I got paralyzed...." His opening line once to another hospitalized burn patient was, "Christ, you're the only guy in this place that's funnier looking than I am."

"I like to get that straight in people's heads, that it doesn't matter who did it to you—you're the one who has to live with it," Mr. Mitchell said. "It's your life, it's your body and it's your up or down. You can be beautiful and feel bad, or you can be ugly and feel good."

Town Is His Medicine

And Mr. Mitchell's strongest medicine has been Crested Butte, whose only previous brush with national publicity occurred two years ago when Howard (Bo) Callaway, then-President Gerald Ford's campaign manager, was accused of improperly trying to influence the Forest Service to allow him to expand his ski resort.

The town is a comfortable network of skiers, law firm dropouts and retired coal miners for whom Mr. Mitchell is simply mayor, real-estate entrepreneur, arranger of excellent backyard barbecue, sometimes cutthroat drinking partner and friend.

Mr. Mitchell's house, burned while he was in the hospital two years ago, the townspeople had begun rebuilding the charred second story within 24 hours, and were working on the roof when the season's first blizzard hit.

They streamed in and out of his Denver hospital room, partying so furiously on pro football's Super Bowl Sunday that Mr. Mitchell said he was written up for allowing drinking before dinner. They learned, in a town mostly unfamiliar with wheelchairs, how to maneuver Mr. Mitchell over the unpaved streets into the restaurants and bars. Mr. Mitchell would teeter back and forth in the chair and shout instructions: "Just pretend it's a slalom course, man."

"Least wheelchair-accessible town in America," Mr. Mitchell said.

Fugitive Radical Is Arrested in U.S.

SHATTLE, March 22 (AP).—John Sherman, the fugitive leader of the radical George Jackson Brigade, which has claimed responsibility for several bombings and robberies, was arrested yesterday, the FBI said.

Two women arrested with him included Therese Ann Couper, who the FBI said was the only other known member of the brigade.

U.S. Magistrate Philip Swiegel set Mr. Sherman's bail at \$1 million and ordered the court to appoint an attorney for him.

As Business, Tourism Increase**Hotel-Building Is a Boom Industry in the Egyptian Capital**

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, March 22 (WP).—One of the world's greatest hotel construction booms is under way here in Egypt's overflowing capital, and not a minute too soon. Cairo's acute shortage of decent hotel rooms, like the telephone mess and the traffic chaos, is an irritant to life, a drag on the economy and a surefire topic of conversation.

As one Egyptian hotel man put it, "A hotel in Egypt is like a gold mine," and the gold rush is on. Almost every major international chain has a hotel under construction here, and a score of other projects by independent developers are also in the works.

Everyone has his favorite hotel horror story. There's the one about the Iranian tour group that arrived with confirmed reservations only to be turned away and sent to Alexandria, 146 miles north. Or the assistant manager who waits in his hotel's coffee shop each morning while the guests who slept on roll-away beds in his office are shooed out.

Or the airline crew that was turned away after a long flight

because the permanent reserved rooms of their airline had been given to someone else. Or the California tourists who were urgently notified not to come because the government preempted their rooms for a visiting delegation.

Only 1,900 Rooms

Cairo, a metropolitan area of about 11 million residents and a major political, religious and tourism center, has only about 1,600 hotel rooms that meet international standards.

The "Practical Guide" published by the American University says:

"Do not hope to get reservations at major hotels on short notice. They are generally booked full for months ahead, in or out of the tourist season."

The statistics bear this out. At the Cairo Sheraton, the occupancy rate for February was 98 per cent and the hotel has stopped taking reservations through April.

The lowest occupancy rate among the four major hotels was that of the Menia House Oberoi, at the edge of town near the great pyramids, where it was 86 per cent.

In the United States a hotel can break even at 80-per-cent occupancy and is doing nicely at 70 per cent, hotel officials say.

Drugs Economy

Cairo's hotel shortage is more than just an inconvenience. It is a serious drag on an economy in which tourism is the principal source of foreign currency and is a deterrent to the foreign busi-

nessmen whom Egypt is trying to entice.

According to the Minister of Tourism, Maboh Sime, tourism brought in about \$640 million last year, more than oil, more than the Suez Canal and more than cotton. But that is only a fraction of what it could be if Egypt had enough airline seats and hotel rooms to meet the demand.

Mr. Sime set a target of \$12 billion in tourist revenue by 1980,

and the hotels that could make that attainable are under construction.

A second Hilton of 800 rooms, more than twice as many as in the existing one, is being built on the Nile in central Cairo. Sheraton is adding a second tower of 370 rooms to its present building and is working on a second Sheraton near the airport.

Medien, the Air France hotel chain, is also adding a second Cairo hotel near the airport. The Marriott Corp. of the United States has crews rushing to complete its first Egyptian hotel on the site of an old palace. Other chains that have hotels under construction are Hyatt, Inter-continental and Holiday Inn. Most of these will be Egyptian-owned, with the foreign hotel chains providing the management services.

The Cairo hotel shortage is recent. Tour guides at Thomas Cook's travel agency recall that, before 1974, rooms were available for the asking—even

Valise Containing \$593,000**Unclaimed at New York Airport**

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT).—Juan, the Police Department property clerk who found \$593,000. All you have to do is get it is come forward and answer a few questions of the Internal Revenue Service, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Queens district attorney's office.

The money came to their attention Monday night after one of two valises containing \$100, \$20 and \$10 bills split open after they were shipped from Los Angeles to New York aboard a Trans World Airlines plane.

When Herberto Castro, a 33-year-old Colombian, and his wife, Fauny, 36, claimed the bags yesterday at Kennedy Airport, they were detained by the Port Authority police and then questioned for nine hours by agents of the four law-enforcement agencies.

Mr. Castro, who had arrived from Los Angeles, reportedly insisted that the money belonged to "a fellow named Juan," who, he said, had asked him to take it to New York, where he would pick it up at Mr. Castro's apartment in Queens.

Although the Castros disclaimed further knowledge about "Juan," Mrs. Castro did mention that she had 30 pounds of cocaine at the apartment. The mystery deepened when Queens detectives retrieved the substance and discovered that it was not cocaine. There was no immediate explanation as to what the substance was.

The Castros were then released, but the IRS placed a lien against the money, which means that no one can claim it without first satisfying the IRS that no taxes are due.

In the meantime, the money is being held by the property clerk, who still is waiting for Juan.

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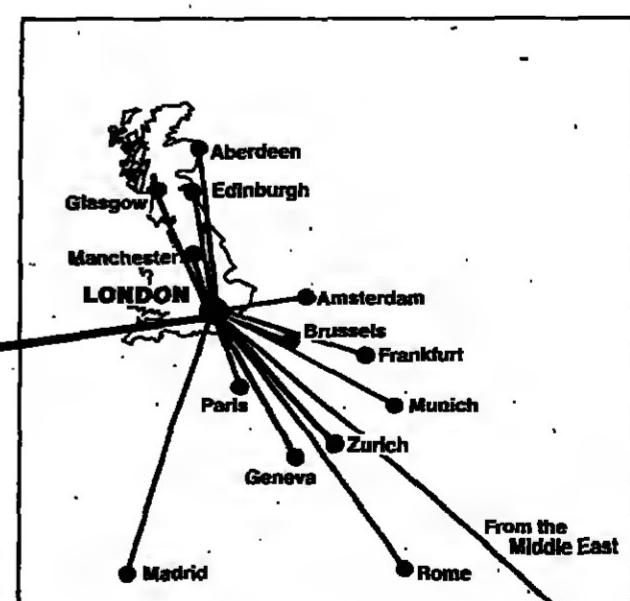
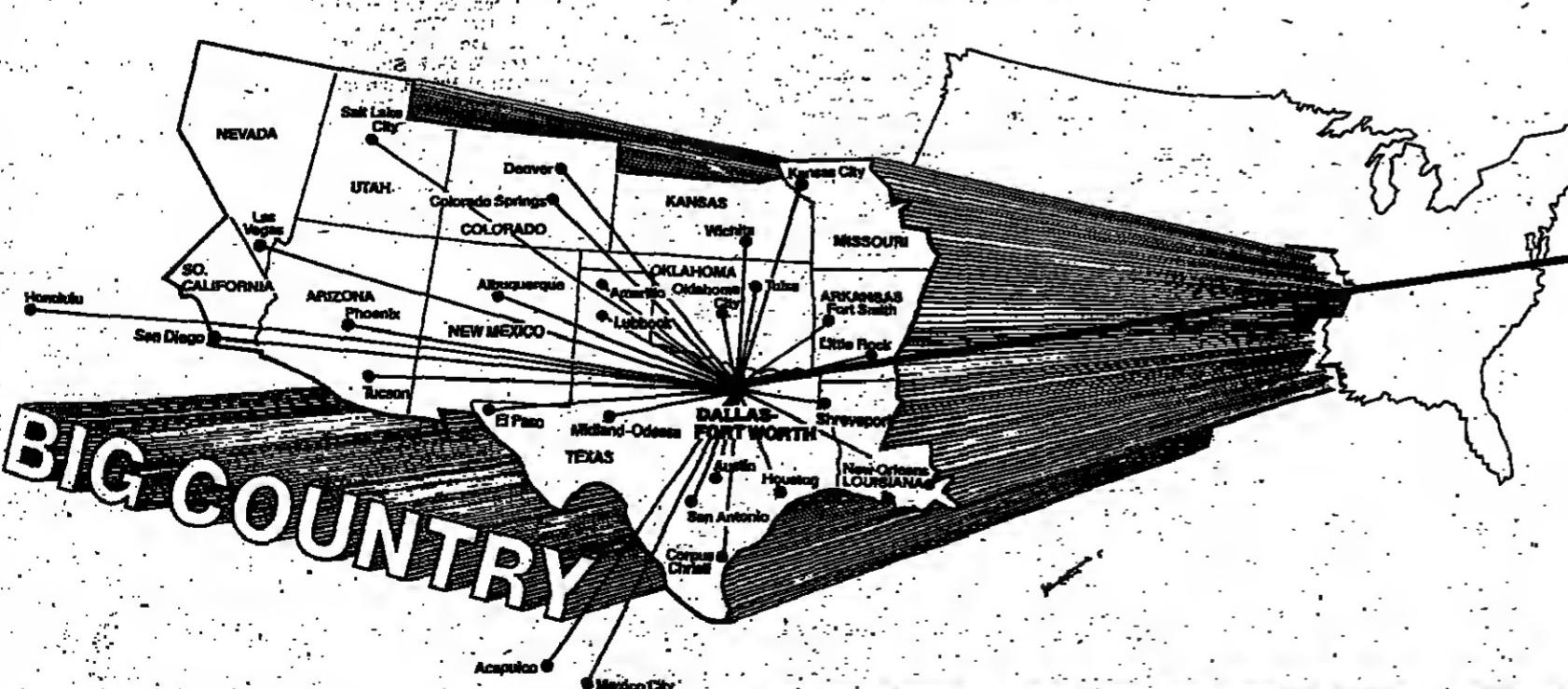
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, March 23, 1978 *

Israel's Anxious Friends

Mr. Begin's luncheon on Tuesday with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was perhaps the most important event on his Washington agenda. From old and close friends of his country, he encountered a markedly skeptical attitude of a sort to which Israeli prime ministers are not accustomed. The senators pressed Mr. Begin on his insistence on establishing new settlements in occupied territories. They questioned his view that the call for return of occupied territories in UN Resolution 242 does not apply to the West Bank. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., later told reporters the settlements question "has divided Israel, divided the U.S. Jewish Community and caused an erosion of support for Israel."

Israelis have long felt that presidents, influenced by bureaucrats calling their attention to other factors, cannot be counted on to respect Israel's view of its own security requirements; therefore, Israel must bring its political leverage to bear on the Congress. There lies the significance of Mr. Begin's luncheon. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, representing most Americans on this issue, feels a great attachment to Israel. But it has deep misgivings about the Begin government's response to Anwar Sadat. Few would sell short the considerable steps Mr. Begin has taken. Many ask whether he has done what is necessary to ensure that the opportunity before Israel is not lost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let Our Airlines Go

If airlines had the opportunity to choose their own routes and set their own rates, competition would drive down fares without reducing the quality of service. That's the idea behind the White House-backed airline deregulation bill that would give air carriers the right to lower fares by as much as 50 per cent and to enter new markets on a limited basis without prior government approval.

Thanks to the strong leadership of Senators Cannon and Kennedy, the bill has a good chance of passage by the Senate next month. But deregulation is having a much tougher time in the House, where it has come up against bitter opposition from some of the airlines and their unions. Ironically the struggle to retain tight federal controls is being led by the conservatives on the House Aviation subcommittee.

In public, the opponents of deregulation argue that the proposed competition would create chaos as carriers maneuver for the best routes and bid for passengers with bargain fares. The disruption, they contend, would ultimately bankrupt the smaller and financially weaker airlines leaving the field to a few giants who would then raise prices and cut service.

The ruinous effects of competition are being described so vividly that we wonder how any industry managed to survive without the restraining hand of government. But one need not even look to the value of competition to other industries to see how silly the predictions of doom really are. In recent years, the consumer-minded Civil Aeronautics Board has been prodding air carriers to experiment with promotional fares. The result has been a drastic reduction in the cost of air travel on many routes—and a rise in airline profits. Flying full plane-loads at

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Question of South Lebanon

The question is in which way the situation in South Lebanon can be normalized again. It would be normal if the Lebanese government, nominally exercising sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, would be able to exercise actual authority in the country's south. But there is not a bit of it for years. This is exactly the problem that contributed to creating a situation in which Palestinian guerrilla organizations could give all orders and that again led up to the Israeli operative response. In order to normalize things a situation has to be created in which Israel will be able to withdraw without the previous situation being restored.

From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

U.K. Curbs on Immigrants

What the report really means is that as many would-be immigrants as possible should be kept out, and that as many (as possible) of those who are already here should be sent home. As the report itself admits, stricter enforcement of the rule concerning right of abode would almost certainly require a new system of internal control of immigration with all that entails in the way of identity checks... Do we really want to move to stricter controls on movement, perhaps even to identity cards, for the sake of keeping out a few thousand Asians and getting rid of a few thousand more? How far is it

From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 23, 1903

NEW YORK—Taken all in all, the award of the Presidential' Coal Strike Commission, announced yesterday, is not a sweeping victory for either the operators or the miners. John Mitchell, president of the Miners' Union, declares himself well satisfied, inasmuch as while all the miners demanded has not been won, they have made a distinct gain. The miners got an increase in wages and shorter hours but their union is still not recognized.

Fifty Years Ago

March 23, 1923

NEW YORK—American actors intend to have their revenge for the refusal by the British Ministry of Labor to grant permission to the American actress, Miss Alden Gay, to appear in a play at a London theatre. The Actors Equity Association of New York, which took the matter up strongly, has adopted a resolution to oppose all alien actors or actresses coming to the United States "seeking work." Only those with a valid contract will be unopposed.

Letters

God and Cosmology

The workings of the scientific mind are indeed mysterious. According to the article on the "big bang" theory of the universe (IHT, March 15), by Malcolm Browne, we are to believe that if the average density of matter in the universe is less than 1 atom per 88 gallons (U.S. or imperial measure?), the universe will expand forever, and therefore God exists; but that if the density is less than this magic number the universe will eventually start contracting, only

to explode again, and therefore God does not exist. But not the slightest justification is offered for either of these "therefore."

G.A. ERKINNE

Geneva.

The Good Loser

In my beloved United States a political campaign traditionally walks over to win, winner, shakes his hand and wishes him good luck.

EVE KENT.

Paris.

As Controversies Abound

Sadness in Jerusalem

By James Reston

JERUSALEM—For a few brief weeks, it appeared that Easter week, with its eternal message of hope, might really be a time of general rejoicing in Jerusalem this year, but it hasn't worked out that way. The religious festivals go on in glorious sunshine here, but instead of the promise of peace that followed the visit of President Sadat of Egypt, there is now war in Lebanon and more contention between Israel and the Arabs, and new controversies with the United States and the United Nations.

Instead of rejoicing, therefore, the mood of the people here now seems more depressed than usual. So long as the Arab states refused to recognize the existence of the Israeli nation, there was little to do here but unite and resist. But Sadat's offer of peace for the land of the pre-1967 borders at least started an internal debate here and introduced an element of doubt.

It is a very quiet debate. With Israeli troops in Lebanon and Prime Minister Begin in Washington talking to President Carter, even influential Israelis who think Begin is too rigid and the invasion of Lebanon too extreme, are saying very little in public, but in private they are obviously troubled and feel trapped between their loyalty to the government and their doubts about Begin's policies.

In this atmosphere, one wonders how 3 million people in this remarkable country can continue to live in a state of tension surrounded by 100 million Arabs. Is there no other way? This is what many people seem to be asking here this Easter, especially the young.

For the time being, and especially here in Jerusalem, the Easter message of hope seems a monstrous contradiction, but maybe in the perspective of history, the outcome is not all that pessimistic.

Not for 30 years, but for hundreds of years, religious wars were waged between Protestant and Catholic, between Christianity and Islam, with unspeakable human horrors, until they were finally resolved by cunning political compromise, and the spirit of toleration.

No conflict, for example, seemed more insoluble at the beginning of this century than the struggles between Britain and France, and they were resolved in the end by an alliance because of their common fear of Germany.

Israel and the Arab nations are divided on many things now, but on their opposition to Soviet penetration of the Middle East, they are united, and they walk together for some voice, maybe out of the troubled young generation, to make them see their common interests in the last quarter of the century.



Carter's Message to the Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—An unfortunate choice of words by President Carter is responsible at least in part for Moscow's misinterpretation of his latest speech and the Kremlin's angry reaction to it. The first official

Tass commentary said that the President had announced a "major reassessment" of U.S. strategy, and Moscow understood this to mean that Carter had almost turned the clock back to the cold war. It detected "a shift of emphasis" from Carter's policy of negotiations, defense and limiting the arms race, "to a policy of threats and of building up tensions."

Carter had indeed said that "we have recently completed a major reassessment" of national defense strategy. What he failed to make clear, however, was that the reassessment was completed eight months ago.

It was last August that Carter issued his Presidential Directive-13, a five-page document which is designed to serve as a guide in the formulation of foreign policy and national security. But the Kremlin's spies have evidently failed to get hold of the PD-13. The Soviet reaction to Carter's speech suggests an assumption on Moscow's part that the President has announced a completely new and much tougher policy, and that the Kremlin had to respond accordingly.

What's New?

What is new in Carter's public presentation of the main conclusions of PD-13, though without any reference to the original document. First, he said, the United States would maintain the strategic nuclear balance. Second, it would work with NATO to strengthen Europe. Third, it would build up forces "to counter any threats" to the vital interests of the United States and its friends in Asia, the Middle East and other regions.

The first of these is not new, since the maintenance of the strategic balance has been the objective of all previous administrations. The second, the European defense policy, is only half new. Previous administrations have paid lip service to it, but failed to carry it out fully because of their commitments in Vietnam and other preoccupations. It is in the third category, which used to be known as peripheral, that the Carter administration has made a real change.

Carter says that the United States has "important historical responsibilities" in East Asia, in the Middle East, and in the Gulf. While his preference is to use international agreements to "minimize the threat of conflict" in these and other areas, he goes out of his way to tell the Kremlin that he is prepared to act if provoked. "We have the will," he says, "and we will also maintain the capacity, to honor

Cabinet had a chance to suggest revisions. They did, and the last draft contained tough as well as mild versions of the key passages—as well as something in between. Carter himself made the final choice—and he did not always choose the toughest.

At a time when a Soviet-Cuban expeditionary force of more than 10,000 men was quickly deployed to Ethiopia, Carter's warning about the Soviet Union's "ominous inclination" to intervene with military power in local conflicts, and his determination to have the forces with which to counter this, will not be lost on the Kremlin. But this is not a sudden response to the Soviet presence in the Horn of Africa.

PD-13 had in fact anticipated possible Soviet adventures of this kind, and had therefore emphasized the need for a considerable improvement in the mobility of U.S. forces, and for the strengthening of conventional forces. This is based on the assumption—which U.S. policy-makers don't recognize in so many words—that the United States can no longer rely on nuclear superiority, as it did in some previous crises. The assumption is that there will be considerable advantages to the side which can get its forces to the crisis area first—for the other side would then have to dislodge them.

It is the decision to do something about these problems that is beginning to introduce new elements into U.S. strategic thinking. But the Kremlin concentrated its attention on those of Carter's remarks which it says are "incompatible" with his claim that the United States wants to avert a nuclear war. The Kremlin was paying attention to the new tone of the President's speech, rather than to its substance.

Carter's theme was the need for U.S. strength in the face of the Soviet Union's growing power, and his intention was to assure both the Kremlin and his domestic critics that he would do whatever is necessary to meet this challenge. His speech was peppered with references to "strength—the final protector of liberty." The chances of war would be reduced by "demonstrated strength"; the United States would "maintain strength equal to the challenges" facing it. Those who would destroy liberty were restrained by the knowledge that "those who cherish freedom are strong." And so on and so forth.

Message Received

Moscow got the message. Most Western news reports ignored Carter's rhetoric and concentrated on the substance. But the Kremlin's analysts would no doubt have treated every one of Carter's flourishes with the respect they accord to their own leaders' assertions. Were they right to do so? Carter's speech had gone through several drafts, and both the hawks and the doves in his

camp had a chance to suggest revisions. They did, and the last draft contained tough as well as mild versions of the key passages—as well as something in between. Carter himself made the final choice—and he did not always choose the toughest.

It may be that this quiet reappraisal of Israeli policy at home will be more important in the end than President Carter's appeals to Begin in the White House, or the criticisms of Begin's policies at the United Nations. The young people here are asking what they can expect to do with their lives in a state of constant war, inflation, and compulsory military service into their 50s.

The opposition Labor party is being very careful to support Begin in Washington and his invasion of Lebanon, but it is also watching the rising generation of young Israelis very carefully.

You can see these young men and women on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, thumbing rides between their homes and their military assignments. They are

Cuernavaca, Mexico.—No one

is listening to Ivan Illich in Cuernavaca. He sits in a bar in the evening, his long lean philosopher's face caught in the street lamp. Across the way is the plaza, its flowering trees and handstand silhouetted against the Palace of Cortes begun by the conquistadores in 1530. The fruit-juice sellers are hawking their wares. The crowds roll around the plaza, talking, meeting friends, admiring the baroque intricacies wrought from Volcanic, or rather Maximilian, for it was the Mexican emperor of the 19th century who first turned Cuernavaca into a town of monuments.

Illich's behavior is becoming more insoluble at the beginning of this century than the struggles between Britain and France, and they were resolved in the end by an alliance because of their common fear of Germany.

Israel and the Arab nations are divided on many things now, but on their opposition to Soviet penetration of the Middle East, they are united, and they walk together for some voice, maybe out of the troubled young generation, to make them see their common interests in the last quarter of the century.

Ivan Illich: Is Anyone Listening?

By Jonathan Power

vehicles becomes tyrannical. Compulsive maddening behavior in Hades was considered the ultimate punishment reserved for blasphemers. Sisyphus was forced to keep rolling a stone uphill, only to see it roll back down... When maddening behavior becomes the standard of a society, people learn to compete for the right to engage in it... Savvy blinds people and makes them compete for addiction.

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Medicine is in Illich's eyes an example of more not being better; of science overreaching itself; of the rich arrogating a few specialized benefits—a few intricate techniques, at the price of disenfranchising the majority of people who are searching only for the elements of basic medical care.

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FASHION AND CHARITY

An April in Paris Ball Worthy of Its Name

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—The Paris season, on the dim for months because of the French elections, will get a big boost in the April in Paris Ball April 27.

The charity ball, which usually takes place in November and in New York, will be held in Paris for the first time since it was founded 27 years ago. The function will be a double-barrel affair coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the George V Hotel.

C.C. Philippe, who founded the ball with the late Elsa Maxwell, flew yesterday from New York to work out final details with Andre Soulier, the George V's manager.

"We have 70 people signed up so far," Mr. Philippe said, "and I expect to fill up the plane, which only takes 100 people anyhow."

While the idea of Paris in the spring proved attractive to American party-goers (most of whom come from Palm Beach, where partying is a way of life), the big drawing card, according to Mr. Philippe, was the康

corde.

Enchanted.

"Most people have not been on it yet, and were enchanted with the idea," he said, adding that he plans to make it a yearly affair.

The American group will be headed by the two co-chairmen of the ball, Mrs. Stephen Sanford and Mrs. John McLean, who rounded up all their friends at a recent Palm Beach party.

Charles Nesta, chairman of the board of Trust House Forte's large chain that owns, besides the George V, the Plaza Athenee in Paris, the Grosvenor in London, and the Plaza in New York, will also fly in from London for the occasion.

Although profits of the ball have always been divided between French and American charities this year all of it will go to French charities, Mr. Philippe said, adding that he hopes to raise at least \$50,000.

The "April in Paris" Ball has always been talked about in superlatives. The biggest, flashiest, grandest and certainly the most



Andre Soulier (left) and C.C. Philippe are working out details for April in Paris Ball.

expensive, \$100 a person in New

York, it is also the oldest and the most successful in terms of money-making. It has, so far, raised and distributed over \$4 million to French and U.S. charities.

The major French charities that have benefited from the ball include l'Espérance, les Amis des Paralysés and Le Centre de Traitement de Villejuif (the latter is presided by Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.)

Entertainers

A mammoth tax-deductible function, the ball has had its ups and downs—up when it drew such entertainers as Frank Sinatra, Maurice Chevalier and Josephine Baker.

The ball has also attracted top-drawer people from both sides of the Atlantic, including Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, the Duke and

Duchess of Windsor, Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, and, from Paris, the Baroness Fred of Cabrol, the Marquise d'Harcourt and Mrs. André de Vilmoët, all three of whom have consistently helped the ball with their social clout.

The ball also became known as the only function outside of France to have been patronized by Mrs. Charles de Gaulle.

With such a long history, it is normal that the ball should have its detractors, too, many of whom claim that it is overrated, overpriced and overproduced. The fact remains that, rain or shine, every year the same people who swear that they never, but never, would attend it again are there, dressed up and bejeweled. For although charity is supposed to be the name of the game, the French Riviera, which also gets a few of its mayors. Another year, circus horses pulled a chariot onto the dance floor. In one of its best moments, Cecil Beaton

hung the Waldorf ballroom with hundreds of yards of damask.

One of the major attractions of the ball has always been the hefty, his-and-hers gift boxes whose contents vary each year.

Last year included Chanel,

Ricci and Hermès perfumes, Dior

ties and Godiva chocolates.

Color if has had, too.

Elsa Maxwell, who died in 1963, attended the last one in her life in a wheelchair. Decorations have ranged from bizarre to flamboyant. One year it was fern-shaped, terra-cotta nymphs and fake palm trees with palm leaves and caravans drawn in from the French Riviera, which also gets a few of its mayors. Another year, circus horses pulled a chariot onto the dance floor. In one of its best moments, Cecil Beaton

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 22

Chips											
High, Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.				Stk. High Low Quot. Close				High, Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.			
12 Month - Stock			Stk. High Low Quot. Close					12 Month - Stock			
High	Low	Div	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High
39%	26%	ACF	2	6.4	8	22	31%	31%	21%	14	21%
21%	19%	AMF	1.24	7.7	7	95	16%	16	16%		19%
15%	10%	APL	1.1	10.6	49	10	97	97	10		14%
44%	33%	ARA	1.45	4.3	9	85	34%	33%	34		23%
23%	17%	ASA	0.3	3.7	25	21%	21%	20%	+ 1		16%
32%	26%	ATO	0.49	4.2	6	9	95	95	95		32%
57%	38%	AbbtB	1.44	2.6	14	263	55%	57%	55%		14%
14%	11%	AcmeC	0.8	50	43	144	14%	14	14%		14%
4%	2%	AdmDg	.04	1.8	6	37	4%	4	4		1%
11	11	AdExE	1.1	9.8	75	11%	104	104	- 14		11%
6%	3%	AdmM	20%	3.1	8	78	61%	61%	67%		6%
19%	9%	Addrs	.15e	9	220	17%	17	17%	+ 16		19%
59%	28%	AfmalF	2.20	6.3	4	745	35	344	34%		16%
16	12%	Aguirre		11	12%	12%	12%	12%		16%	
24%	15%	Ahmanns	.83	4.2	4	16	19	18%	19		14%
3%	2%	Alleen	.55	55	55	23	24%	24	24%		3%
31	21	AlPrd	.40	1.51	646	26%	25%	25	- 16		31%
19%	14%	AlPrdFt	.45	4.5	12	65	17%	17	17%	+ 16	19%
44%	26%	Alrc	1.35	2.2	9	234	40%	42	42%		24%
18%	11%	Alzcora	.86	6.1	22	94	13%	13	13%	+ 16	18%
18%	14%	AlzGas	1.40	7.9	6	19	17%	17%	17%		18%
9%	9%	AlzAp	cpt.87	9.3	19	97	94	94	94		9%
99%	53	AlzAp	p 9	9.7	223	94	97%	95	- 16		99%
95	85%	AlzAp	p 8.15	9.4	213	84	85%	85%	- 16		95%
22	12%	Alaskin	.53	3.5	17	97	104	104	- 16		22%
19	15%	Albany	.92	4.9	6	9	16%	16%	16%		19%
2%	6%	Alberto	.26	4.2	14	73	81%	81%	81%		2%
38%	27%	Alberian	.96	3.5	8	18	13%	13	13%		38%
29%	14%	AlcanA	1.43	5.6	5	552	24%	24%	24%		29%
24%	20%	AlcoSd	1.16	5.7	5	16	22%	22%	22%		24%
6%	5%	AlExdr	.49	5.1	10	71	7%	7%	7%		6%
15%	12%	AlGlcP	.85	5.4	5	20	15	15%	14%		15%
24%	16%	AlGldG	1.28	7.1	7	9	12%	16	16		24%
22%	14%	AlGlg	p 2.19	10	1	21%	21%	21%	+ 16		22%
23%	14%	AlGlgFw	1.92	9.8	8	62	18%	1914	10%		23%
57%	43%	AlGlgGp	.88	5.6	6	9	16%	15%	15%		57%
4%	20%	Allergen	.53	1.5	13	231	34%	32%	32%	- 1	4%
57%	34%	AlIcnH	2.2	5.4	8	122	37%	38%	38%	- 1	57%
14%	10%	AlKdnMn	.12	1.8	2	27	12%	12%	12%		14%
15%	10%	AlKdnP	.63	3.8	20	5	15%	15%	+ 16		15%
20%	10%	AlKdsR	1.20	6.8	5	67	20%	20	- 16		20%
4%	2%	AlLdSup		19	2%	21%	21%	21%		4%	
33%	22%	AlLisCh	1.30	5.1	5	77	25%	25%	25%		33%
19%	8%	AlLrrA	.60	5.9	5	4	10%	10%	+ 16		19%
19%	12%	AlPhPr	.72	4.8	5	23	18%	18%	18%		19%
59%	38%	Alcos	1.90	4.5	7	157	40%	39%	39%	- 16	59%
36	17%	AmCsg	1	5.4	4	18%	18%	18%	- 16		36%
51%	21%	Amex	1.75	5.0	22	168	35%	35%	35%	- 16	51%
12%	8%	Amex	p 15.25	6.8	1	87	87	87		12%	12%
54%	18%	Amex	p 2	7.2	4	4%	41	41%	+ 16		54%
45%	23%	AMACB	1.30	2.9	10	149	45%	45%	45%	- 16	45%
15%	11%	Amcord	.82	5.9	6	17	13%	13%	13%	- 16	15%
25%	18%	Amrcs	1.20	5.6	6	21%	21%	21%	- 16		25%
37%	24%	AHess	.86	3.2	6	24	25%	25%	25%	- 16	37%
32%	22%	AHes	.68	3.8	11	57%	57%	57%	+ 16	32%	32%
24%	16%	AHes	p 5.31	6.8	4	13%	13%	13%	- 16	24%	24%
24%	16%	AHffIII	.64	2.4	8	10	9%	9%	9%	- 16	24%
8%	8%	AmAir	w	4	33%	10	3%	3%	3%	- 16	8%
5	2%	AmAir	w	24	34%	34%	34%	34%	- 16	5%	
24%	20%	AmAir	p 2.18	10	49	21%	21%	21%	- 16	24%	24%
17%	13%	Amaker	1.20	7.7	5	16%	16%	16%	- 16	17%	17%
45%	35%	AmBrnd	3.50	7.9	8	14%	14%	14%	- 16	45%	45%
25%	22%	ABrd	p 11.70	7.4	1	23	22	22	- 16	25%	25%
47%	34%	ABcdsI	1.40	3.7	6	214	38%	38%	- 16	47%	47%
14%	10%	ABdm	.40	4.1	8	14%	14%	14%	- 16	14%	14%
41%	34%	AmCan	2.53	7.1	6	140	35%	35%	- 16	41%	41%
24%	21%	ACanP	p 1.75	7.0	1	27%	21%	21%	- 16	24%	24%
31%	16%	ACentry		8	21%	21%	21%	- 16	31%	31%	
15%	13%	ACredI	1.30	7.5	9	17%	17%	17%	- 16	15%	15%
25%	22%	ACyan	1.52	6.1	9	40%	24%	24%	+ 16	25%	25%
10%	7%	AmDistI	95	5	8	84	85%	85%	- 16	10%	10%
30%	23%	ADT	95	5.7	26	27%	27%	27%	- 16	30%	30%
14%	14%	ADul	p 5.43	5.0	3	14%	14%	14%	- 16	14%	14%
25%	22%	AEIPw	2.12	9.2	9	355	21%	22	- 16	25%	25%
47%	31%	AmExp	1.40	4.2	9	567	33%	33%	- 16	47%	47%
15%	11%	AFamP	5.00	3.6	6	45	14%	14%	- 16	15%	15%
35%	28%	AmFnSys		10	330	84	84%	84%	- 16	35%	35%
10%	10%	AFny	p f	253	253	25%	25%	25%	- 16	10%	10%
25%	22%	AGBd	1.96	8.4	14	23%	23%	23%	- 16	25%	25%
16%	16%	AGCv	1.32	7.7	27	17%	17%	17%	- 16	16%	16%
17%	17%	AGenro	.93	5.7	13	24%	24%	24%	- 16	17%	17%
38%	25%	AGIn	.68	4.8	42	30%	30%	30%	- 16	38%	38%
10%	8%	AGHrtl	.34	3.8	7	26	9%	9%	9%	- 16	10%
16%	13%	AmHolst	1	6.1	6	82	16%	16%	- 16	16%	16%
31%	24%	AmHo	1.30	4.6	15	224	28%	28%	- 16	31%	31%
24%	22%	AmHosp	.56	2.3	12	344	23%	24%	+ 16	24%	24%
8	4%	AmInvsl	.30	3.8	13	125	8%	7%	7%	- 16	8%
20%	11%	AMI	.40	3.0	8	49	20%	20%	20%	- 16	20%
24%	8%	AMdc	.50b	2.1	11	47	24	24	- 16	24%	24%
54%	34%	AmMohs	.36	22	4%	4	4	4	- 16	54%	54%
47%	34%	ANAr	3	7.7	29	47%	47%	47%	- 16	47%	47%
18%	12%	AShp	.60b	3.9	7	14	15%	15%	- 16	18%	18%
39%	25%	AStand	2	5.6	6	326	36%	36%	- 16	39%	39%
11	6%	AStrJrl	.30	4.4	7	108	7%	7%	- 16	11%	11%
25%	21%	AmStrs	2.10	6.7	7	314	30%	314	- 14	25%	25%
65%	55%	ATT	4.60	7.4	9	181	62%	61%	- 16	65%	65%
63%	59%	ATT	p 4	4.1	19	45%	45%	45%	- 16	63%	63%
51%	45%	ATD	p 3.44	7.5	6	48%	48%	48%	- 16	51%	51%
15%	15%	Ameron	1.40	3.0	5	213	13%	13%	- 16	15%	15%
25%	27%	Amekel	1.40	5.2	9	21	31%	31%	- 16	25%	25%
17%	13%	Amfmc	1.61	6.1	27	164	16%	16%	- 16	17%	17%
19%	11%	AMfmc	.20	1.1	6	68	16%	16%	- 16	19%	19%
36%	34%	AMPinc	.34	2.3	13	159	26%	25%	- 16	36%	36%
14%	7%	AmMod	.53	4.4	7	1	13%	13%	- 16	14%	14%
13%	7%	AmPex		11	27	124	12%	12%	- 16	13%	13%
3	1%	AmRepCp		64	3	3	3	3	- 16	3%	3%
25%	17%	AmStar	1.25	7.0	18	32	17%	17%	- 16	25%	25%
81%	74%	Amst	p .48	8.8	5	74%	74%	74%	- 16	81%	81%
59%	40%	Amsted	2.00	4.6	7	56%	56%	56%	- 16	59%	59%
32%	25%	Amchrl	1.60	6.2	6	25%	25%	25%	- 16	32%	32%
19%	19%	AmClay	1	4.3	0	14	22%	22%	- 16	19%	19%
7%	5%	Amelica	.30	4.8	8	31	6%	6%	- 16	7%	7%
6%	6%	Amplex	.24	3.2	7	71	7%	7%	- 16	6%	6%
9%	7%	AnsulCo	.53	6.5	7	1	8%	8%	- 16	9%	9%
26%	15%	Apache	.70	2.9	13	19	24%	24%	- 16	26%	26%
50%	34%	AppOll	p 7.40	9.3	2203	80	80	80	- 16	50%	50%
19%	10%	ApplDdg	13	69	13%	13%	13%	13%	- 16	19%	19%

What B·A·T Industries did in 1977...

Increased turnover to £6,212 million, raised pre-tax profits by 11%, manufactured in 78 countries, employed 250,000 people and contributed a net £142 million to Britain's balance of payments.

Tobacco Division

The Division is the free world's largest manufacturer of tobacco products with a turnover of £4,104 million and £316 million operating profit in 1977. The subsidiary and affiliated companies operate 118 tobacco factories in 31 different countries. Exports from the USA include Kent, Kool, Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Viceroy; and brands exported from the UK include well-known house names such as Benson & Hedges, John Player, Staats Express and Wills. A BAT cigarette is the brand leader in 38 countries.



Retail Division

Retail Division

In the USA, the Group's interests comprise Gimbel Brothers with 38 department stores, Saks Fifth Avenue with 31 high fashion stores and The Kohl Corporation with 96 stores, mostly supermarkets. In Brazil, Supermercados Peg-Perego is a supermarket chain of 38 stores. In Britain, International Stores operates 730 supermarkets and self-service stores, and the Division also owns Marks & Spencer, the leading British chain.

Cosmetics Division

The Division comprises the Houses of Yardley, Lentheric, Morny, Cyclax, Juvena, Germaine Monteil, Scandia and Tuvalche. Their perfumery, cosmetics, toiletries, soaps and skin care products are sold in 143 countries and manufactured in 38. The principal establishments are in the UK, USA, Canada, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. Turnover and operating profits were £105 million and £3 million respectively in 1977.

Prospects

I expect all four Divisions to maintain or increase their profits before tax.

The final results, expressed in sterling, will depend very much on the exchange rates ruling at the end of next September. With five months of the year behind us and exchange rates at their current levels, I believe that maintenance of last year's level of profit attributable to B-A-T Industries' Shareholders is as much as we can expect and that this will only be achieved with some difficulty. Nevertheless, looking beyond the immediate future, the underlying growth prospects of the business remain strong."

*Peter Macadam,
Chairman.*

Tobacco · Retailing · Paper · Cosmetics · Worldwide

Copies of the Report & Accounts and the text of the Chairman's speech at the Annual General Meeting are available from the Secretary, G-A-T Industries Limited, Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London SW1P 3JE.

Group Profit Summary	1977	1976
	£ millions	
Turnover	6,212	5,637
Operating Profit	473	430
Profit before taxation	416	374
Net Profit attributable to B-A-T Industries :-		
before inflation retention	210	170
after inflation retention	158	124
Dividends	44	38
		pence
Earnings per ordinary share	62.4	51.2

**This machine communicates
over 150 words per minute across oceans
at less than 1½ cents per word.**



And also listens, reacts, sympathizes, charms, persuades, pleads, cajoles, apologizes, needles, soothes, explores, informs, explains and does whatever else it takes to solve the problem or close the sale.

**Call overseas.
Your voice makes the difference.**

The logo consists of a stylized bell icon inside a circle, followed by the words "Bell System".

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1978

FINANCE

U.K. Reduces Steel Sector's 1978 Outlays**Capital Spending Rises 9.1% Overall in 1977**

LONDON, March 22 (Reuters).—Britain plans investment cuts and plant closures to curtail the losses of the state-owned British Steel Corp. (BSC), according to a policy document made public today.

Plans to increase capacity at several steel plants have been scrapped, it said. The government also gave BSC the go-ahead to negotiate the early closure of unprofitable plants with trade unions. BSC's existing overseas debt would be serviced and repaid in full at the due dates, the document said, but added that the steel concern needed a substantial capital reconstruction program.

BSC is expected to post a record loss of about £250 million for the year ending March 31.

Industry Secretary Eric Varley said "everything practical" will be done to provide alternate employment for those losing their jobs due to plant closures.

The limit to government aid for BSC will be decided on a year-by-year basis, with the state-owned steel producer receiving £275 million in the fiscal year beginning next month.

Mr. Varley said the government had agreed with BSC that modernization and expansion programs nearing completion should be finished and that programs to improve the quality of steel products should also go ahead.

The BSC capital spending program for 1978-79 will be about £250 million.

The government said new capital needs for now would be met by subscriptions under the government's Iron and Steel Act of 1975. It added that dividends on new capital would only have to be paid after reconstruction projects had been completed.

Leyland to Receive Loan

The government also announced that the National Enterprise Board has been authorized to advance a short-term loan of £275 million to state-controlled British Leyland.

Mr. Varley said the loan is to enable Leyland—which just reported a £21.9-million loss last year—to repay some temporary borrowings and continue its capital expenditure program.

The BSC spending cuts were announced at about the same time that the Department of Industry reported that capital expenditures rose less robustly last year than had been forecasted at the start of last year.

The department said increases of 20 per cent or more were recorded in the food, drink and tobacco sector and nonferrous metals. Above average increases were also seen in the engineering, shipbuilding, paper and printing and vehicles industries.

Investment in the manufacturing, distribution and service industries totaled £4,076 million in 1977, up 9.1 per cent from £23,735 billion the previous year.

Investment in the manufacturing sector alone rose 7.8 per cent to £1,761 billion. In 1976, such spending was at a 10-year low.

Below Earlier Forecasts

The figures are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 prices. Although there was a rise in spending both in the manufacturing sector and elsewhere last year, the increases were well below the 15-to-20-per-cent gains the department had been forecasting at the start of last year.

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Investment in the manufacturing, distribution and service industries totaled £4,076 million in 1977, up 9.1 per cent from £23,735 billion the previous year.

The rise occurred in the first half of the year as stocks declined £70 million in the third quarter and £88 million in the fourth quarter.

Contract Margins Rise For Mercantile Trades

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP-DJ).—The Chicago Mercantile Exchange is raising margin requirements effective next Tuesday for nine commodities, including five in the livestock complex and four traded on its international monetary market.

Margins, a small portion of a futures contract's value, act as a security deposit and are supplied by traders to a commodities firm. Initial margins must be provided to begin trading, and maintenance margins represent the amount of money traders must keep in accounts when the market is moving against their position.

Initial and maintenance margins on live-cattle, feeder-cattle, live-hog, pork-belly and skinned-bone futures will rise by between \$100 to \$1,000 with most increases about \$300.

Margins on deutsche-mark, guilder, and Swiss-franc futures will rise \$300 and gold futures margins will go up about \$300.

Poehl Defends Bonn-U.S. Pact

FRANKFURT, March 22 (Reuters).—The foreign exchange market's disappointment with last week's U.S.-West German monetary agreement is not justified, Bundesbank vice-president Karl Otto Poehl says.

In an interview, Mr. Poehl said the welcome new element in the agreement is that the United States has shown its willingness to commit its own monetary reserves to support the dollar.

Mr. Poehl called the accord "a step in the right direction" and said it shows the United States has an interest in supporting the dollar.

On the possibility of separate measures by West Germany to help the dollar, he said that the discount and Lombard rates at 3 and 3 1/2 per cent, are already low enough and the imposition of administrative controls on capital movements would create more problems than it would solve.

Mr. Poehl said it is preferable that the U.S. payments deficit be financed through capital inflows rather than dollar buying by central banks, as happened last year.

The chances of a turnaround in capital flows, in the direction of the U.S., are thoroughly favorable," he said.

Interest Rate Differentials

"This is above all because of the considerable differential between U.S. and German capital market interest rates which is now more than 4 per cent."

"As soon as the dollar emerges from the crisis of confidence which has affected it, the attraction of dollar investments will soon assert itself," he added.

The chances the United States will soon start attracting capital from abroad are heightened by the growing feeling that the dollar's fall goes beyond that justified on price and cost grounds, he said.

Intervention by the Bundesbank and the Fed-



eral Reserve over the past few months has contributed to a buildup in liquidity in West Germany, and a boost in money-supply growth to well beyond planned rates, Mr. Poehl said.

The Bundesbank's benchmark central bank money stock was expanding at an annual rate of 11.4 per cent in February against the 6-per-cent growth target for 1978, he said.

But Mr. Poehl said the Bundesbank believes it can accept relatively strong liquidity in the economy for the time being, particularly as the deutsche mark's rise is leading to a lessening of inflation.

The country's inflation rate, at 3.1 per cent in February, will probably soon drop to under 3 per cent as a result of lower import prices and competition from import substitution on the domestic market, Mr. Poehl said.

Khalid Warns in Letter to Carter**Saudis Say Oil Price May Be Raised**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has told President Carter that oil prices may have to be raised if the dollar continues to decline in world markets.

The Saudi leader said in a recent letter that his nation, in effect, had resisted several efforts

within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise prices, but the United States could no longer be sure that the Saudi view would continue to prevail.

Authoritative sources stressed that the letter was not threatening and that in fact, "it was very well reasoned." They said the anti-inflation program that

President Carter now has under consideration had not been triggered by the letter.

Officials conceded that a series of three government announcements of steps to shore up the dollar—most recently, an accord with West Germany—have not yet had the desired results, and that "some more definitive signal of a fundamental nature is going to be needed."

Congressional approval of an energy conservation bill is cited as the most important signal. But pressure has also been increasing on Mr. Carter for a stronger anti-inflation program that might give foreign exchange markets more confidence in the dollar.

He has been urged to take stronger anti-inflation steps by Federal Reserve chairman William Miller, and by both Republican and Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee. Additional anti-inflation measures have also been urged by the government's own wage-price watchdog, Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

The administration reportedly is considering creating a task force to see how U.S. exports might be stimulated as a means of reducing the trade deficit—one of the sources of pressure on the dollar.

The idea of a task force has been pushed by the Commerce Department and endorsed by Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss.

"The answer to this nation's problems," he said in an interview, "is not in restricting imports and making the buying public pay more money when they're already choked by inflation, but the answer is a tremendous thrust from an export program."

But other officials, who conceded that it would be useful to sweep away any artificial impediment to exports, caution that any benefits would not be gained in the short run, and certainly not quickly enough to ease current pressure on the dollar.

High on the list of potential actions to stimulate exports according to informed sources are tax incentives, even though the administration has rejected continuation of one form of export tax incentive, the DISC program, in its own tax bill before Congress.

Not all administration officials are sold on this approach, especially if it includes a politically embarrassing reversal on tax incentives for exports.

"Besides," says one unconvinced official, "if the United States tries to pay its oil bills by pushing exports into the less-developed countries with the help of subsidies, that's hardly a contribution to global strategy."

Japan Banks Seek Dollars To Increase Global Role

TOEKO, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Amply supplied with yen but short of dollars that can be released to overseas customers, Japanese banks are stepping up their long-term dollar-funding in a move linked with their plans to become more active international lenders this year.

The banks are rapidly closing their dollar deficiency by issuing two to three-year certificates of deposit (CDs)—negotiable, fixed-rate notes—in the London and Singapore money markets.

Since Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank opened the market for floating-rate CDs in Singapore in November, five of the seven issues allowed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore have been by Japanese banks. Using the same floating-rate vehicle, which periodically adjusts the interest rates of the notes according to the movement of London inter-

bank offered rates (libor), the Japanese have been borrowing even more vigorously in the London market.

Volume Growing

TOKYO, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Tokyo bankers say that almost all of Japan's 12 biggest commercial banks have gone to the market recently, issuing either floating-rate or fixed-rate CDs, along with at least one of Japan's three long-term credit banks. The issue volume has been well over \$150 million as of mid-March and is still growing.

The current funding actions have been triggered by a Bank of Japan directive requiring banks to cover their long-term dollar loans by mid-1978 with equivalent amounts of long-term borrowings. Central bank officials say the measure is simply intended to avoid the risks of financing long-term loans with short-term credit, usually less expensive to obtain, as had been the practice.

The Bank of Japan rule is not unduly restrictive since authorities define long-term funding as borrowings for any period longer than a year. In theory, the Japanese can fund their five-year loans with borrowings for a term as short as a year.

Long term, the banks also want to increase the dollar share of resources in line with their expectations of enlarging their role in international financing. Dai-Ichi Kangyo, for example, wants to raise the dollar share of assets to 20 per cent from the current 10 per cent in four years.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Central Soya

Second Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 507.3 528.5
Profits 7.0 3.4
Per share45 .22

Six Months

Profits 17.3 9.6
Per share 1.12 .52

Federated Department Stores

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 1,830.0 1,602.0
Profits 92.0 55.0
Per share 2.06 .22

Year

Revenue 4,920.0 4,450.0
Profits 196.0 168.1
Per share 4.09 .35

Gamble-Skaggs

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 463.4 457.1
Profits 8.3 10.4
Per share 1.87 2.20

Year

Revenue 1,630.0 1,560.0
Profits 9.8 12.3
Per share 2.05 2.67

General Public Utilities

Two Months 1978 1976
Revenue 228.3 212.2
Profits 26.3 26.9
Per share44 .52

Year

Revenue 1,300.0 1,100.0
Profits 140.3 125.5
Per share 2.42 2.28

Philip Morris

Year

Revenue 950.4 942.4
Profits 17.9 41.2
Per share73 2.00

Jim Walter

Second Quarter 1978 1977
Revenue 371.60 288.30
Profits 10.14 7.85
Per Share 0.58 0.45

Six Months

Revenue 771.70 627.40
Profits 34.72 29.70
Per Share 1.99 1.70

U.S. Profits Rise 10% in Quarter Survey Indicates

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits rose about 13 per cent last year with fourth-quarter earnings about 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to a Citibank survey.

However, the gains were linked more to a 13-per-cent increase in sales volume than to improved profit margins or rates of return, the survey showed. And, adjusted for inflation, real profits advanced less than 5 per cent from the year-earlier level.

Hourly employee compensation in manufacturing last year increased 8.8 per cent, as in the previous year, but productivity growth slowed markedly to 2 per cent, resulting in a 6.7-per-cent jump in unit labor costs. Price increases did not quite close the gap.

Average manufacturers' profit in the fourth quarter was 4.9 cents on the sales dollar, down from 5.1 cents a year earlier. The decline in profit margins was centered in basic industries, such as steel, petroleum, nonferrous metals, rubber and building materials, the bank said.

Fukuda Plans To Raise Goal For Imports**Move Tied to Revised Surplus Seen for Year**

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Reuters)

—A fourth-quarter increase in the U.S. current-account deficit pushed the gap for 1977 to more than double the previous yearly record, according to figures released today by the Commodity Commission.

The current account, which is

the most comprehensive measure of a nation's international transactions, showed a seasonally adjusted deficit of \$7.68 billion in the fourth quarter, up from \$4.32 billion in the third quarter.

The deficit for 1977 was a record \$20.2 billion up from a deficit of \$14.3 billion the previous year, and more than double the record \$6.8 billion deficit in 1976.

The department said the deficit was a record \$20.2 billion up from a deficit of \$14.3 billion the previous year, and more than double the record \$6.8 billion deficit in 1976.

The department said the deficit reflected a \$1.2-billion increase in the trade deficit to \$28.8 billion and a \$1.6-billion decrease in net service receipts.

For 1977, the trade deficit totalled \$31.2 billion, up from the \$30.2-billion shortfall in 1976, although service receipts increased by \$1.8 billion, and there was a \$300-million decrease in unilateral transfers.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 22

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 22											
12 Month - Stock			12 Month - Stock			12 Month - Stock			12 Month - Stock		
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.
Continued from Page 81											
17. 21. HallFabs	1.42	.11	6	216	216	216	216	16	216	216	16
22. 23. Hallibut	1.40	2.3	7	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
67. 68. Hallmark	1.26	0.5	7	19	19	19	19	16	19	19	16
25. 26. Hamco	1.00	0.8	8	14	14	14	14	16	14	14	16
20. 21. Handl	1.00	0.8	8	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
46. 47. HandryH	1.47	0.7	7	25	116	116	116	16	27	27	16
25. 26. Hanes	1.32	0.7	7	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
26. 27. Hanover	1.55	0.7	6	216	216	216	216	16	216	216	16
17. 18. Hanover	1.40	0.7	7	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
25. 26. Hanover	1.44	0.7	7	204	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hardin	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Harman	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
24. 25. Hartman	1.40	0.7	7	19	254	254	254	16	254	254	16
45. 46. Harris	1.22	0.11	6	404	404	404	404	16	404	404	16
22. 23. Harris	1.37	0.7	6	274	274	274	274	16	274	274	16
25. 26. Harris	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.40	0.7	7	19	254	254	254	16	254	254	16
45. 46. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	404	404	404	404	16	404	404	16
22. 23. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
25. 26. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.40	0.7	7	19	254	254	254	16	254	254	16
45. 46. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	404	404	404	404	16	404	404	16
22. 23. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
25. 26. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
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25. 26. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.40	0.7	7	19	254	254	254	16	254	254	16
45. 46. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	404	404	404	404	16	404	404	16
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25. 26. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
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1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14	16	15	14	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.40	0.7	7	19	254	254	254	16	254	254	16
45. 46. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	404	404	404	404	16	404	404	16
22. 23. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
25. 26. Hartree	1.37	0.7	6	214	214	214	214	16	214	214	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.44	0.7	7	8	204	204	204	16	204	204	16
1. 2. Hartree	1.00	0.7	7	176	176	176	176	16	176	176	16
24. 25. Hartree	1.47	0.7	7	15	14	14	14				

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 22

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices, March 22, 1978		Bio
The following list selected Nat- Securities Ass'ts over counter Bank- Institu- & Indus- stocks		\$16.40	\$4.40	\$16.50
L. Ind.	516 516	1567 1567	14 14	8
A/Prec	516 516	Jamyby	14 14	Piercess
CrossCo	244 244	JIntyFd	14 14	Pirkern
CuttrFed	16 17	JoylynM	14 14	PlonHIS
DanlyM	16 19	KalaSH	19 19	Plastinc
DataBd	64 67	Kalver	14 14	FoggyD
DataInt	12 12 1/2	KarmenA.	31/4 32	Possis
DefiMdl	22 24	KempAm	516 516	Propri
Decoris	216 216	KensGra	4 4	ProSync
DelibCo	184 192	Ketman	21/2 31/2	PuritBen
DeluxC	24 26	KeweenT	126 126	PuHDCap
DenCanT	1386 1412	KellySv	27 28 28	Qualitons
DefintB	23 23	Kesefel	111/2 125	RagenPr
DeweyEl	716 716	KeyFds	15/2 16	Rahul
DiabCrv	184 194	KeyGusF	6 6	Raychum
DianCrv	24 25 25	Kovalint	17/2 18	Raymond
Dicufel	316 316	KleinM	516 6	RocheExp
DiffrGra	916 10	KnapkeV	154 164	Roadster
Dinkap	2494 2512	Lancast	25/4 27/4	Robphy
DorchGra	1014 11	LandRes	17/4 18	Roselot
DoyleDs	20 20 1/2	LaneCo	185/4 191/2	Rouge
DunkinD	1154 1154	Lasfor	191/2 20	RussSov
Durtron	1914 2014	Linscit	27/4 27/4	Sadlier
Eberline	514 514	Lopeth	7/4 8	ScanDat
EconLab	2014 2014	MacduGE	151/4 161/4	ScripH
Edite	512 516	MajorK	2 2	SelaDell
EdmB	1195 1205	MashK	25/4 301/4	Svenskr
EdmP	65 74	MastAsst	113/4 131/4	Seunilip
EdmR	8 8	McAllPL	14 15	Shamiss
EdmT	1814 19	McCorrn	15/2 16	SolidSS
Entwistl	2114 2114	McQuary	15/2 16	SCJWBr
EqOil	1812 1912	Mardini	2 3	SweGco
EthanA	1516 1614	MakinoW	27/4 281/4	SweESY
Fabrit	1 1	MaddCra	24 25	Standy
FdkUnlf	2214 2254	MadiRes	11 11 1/2	StidRials
Finerit	314 316	MadiRks	25/4 261/4	StimFam
FBkSvz	35/4 361/4	Mallpr	27/4 281/4	Starlist
FBkSmn	16 16	MaisVIG	17 18	StewSci
FHEmpst	916 916	ManCof	61/4 7	SuperEI
FwdWFn	216 216	MooreP	125/4 131/4	TIME DC
Flicker	1014 1114	MoorePd	16 17	Tacobill
FineWaU	4 4	MorsRes	21/4 22	Tinmax
ForestO	15/2 151/2	Moskew	181/4 191/4	Tiscum
Formall	216 216	MatchM	10 10	Tennant
Frostop	716 8	MoitClub	514 514	Tiffany
Frenkel	1314 1314	Mueller	181/4 191/4	Tiprary
Frdice	12 12 1/2	NaragCo	15/4 161/4	TosocoCo
GanReIest	7 8	NetGOI	151/4 151/4	TricoPd
GanReIns	145 149	NetLibiy	516 516	TrinGob
GanGovFn	1116 1214	NSocRes	716 81/4	Trohng
GreenMlt	121/4 13	Nwdrkde	716 81/4	Tsurof
GreyAdv	35 36	NjNGes	131/4 141/4	UmMegI
GrkIntst	15 161/2	Nielsen A	22/4 221/4	US Surs
Gyrodyn	376 416	Nielsen B	22/4 221/4	Us Trck
HrpRow	1316 1416	NoCarGs	101/4 11	UVeBsh
HerrIntt	1416 15	NoEoI	47/4 50/4	UsPepP
HendredF	1816 1914	NwNings	101/4 101/2	VariGex
Holobon	116 116	NwNtPS	101/4 101/2	VanDuan
Hoover	1216 1216	Noxall	17/2 181/2	Veclce
HertzRs	12 1	OgilvyM	41/4 43/2	VanBsh
HudsPap	26 28	OnFerro	91/4 91/4	WagnG
HyattCo	1314 1314	OtherTP	2014 2014	WebbsRe
HyattCo	8 8	OverseAir	51/4 51/2	Washive
IndNucl	316 316	PCA Int	101/4 111/4	WismMg
Infralnd	81/4 81/4	PabstB	2016 211/4	WallsG
IndCp	30 40 41/2	PacGra	17/2 201/2	WimMin
InterCbr	316 316	PatleyP	51/4 51/4	WismCl
InterInt	516 516	PearffH	101/4 11	WoodLof
Immittics	1316 1316	PeneEnt	161/4 161/4	WMEency
IndkWsh	716 716	PeterH	16 161/4	WrightW
JamWPr.	516 516	Petrolif	33/4 341/4	ZionJua

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



INTERNATIONAL FINANCING COMPANY S.A.

US \$ 25,000,000
Five Year Floating Rate Loan

Jointly and severally, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
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and

ADELA COMPAÑÍA DE

(PANAMA) S.A.
managed by
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INTERNATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK AG

**Bank for Credit and Foreign Commerce (Overseas) Ltd.
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.**

BIG Luxembourg
BHF-BANK International
Hamburgische Landesbank
Gesamtbank

- Gewinnanteile -
Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG
Investitions- und Handels-Bank AG
London Branch

**Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar International S.A.
Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien**

BIG LUXEMBURG January 9

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the opening of a new branch
office in Milan, the center
of finance and industry in Italy.**

This new office brings to Italy the unique Manufacturers Hanover way of worldwide banking, known as Geobanking.

A full range of services, including lira lending and foreign exchange is available to both domestic and international corporations.

The Milan office is staffed by experienced international bankers and backed by the worldwide resources of the \$35 billion Manufacturers Hanover organization.

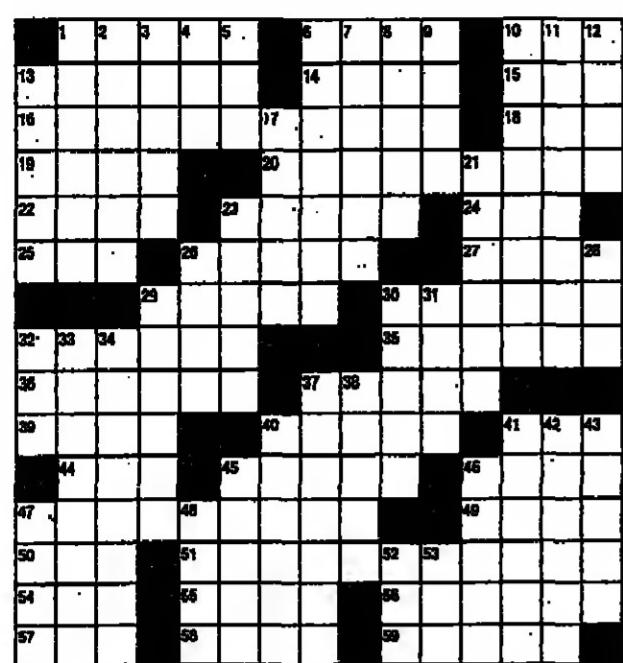
Contact:
Rino G. Raicovich,
Vice President & Manager
Via Brera, 5
P.O. Box 1445 Telephone
Milan, Italy 20121 Telex

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 "Give — horse he can ride"
- 2 June 6, 1944
- 3 Women —
- 4 Singer Frankie
- 5 Ozzie's
- 6 Vittorino's
- 7 design
- 8 Call — day
- 9 Swift's hand of 60-foot giants
- 10 Research room, for short
- 11 Ireland
- 12 At first
- 13 "It's a Sin to Tell —"
- 14 Liqueur
- 15 favoring
- 16 Twice XXVI
- 17 Pile on an ed.'s desk
- 18 Bouillon
- 19 Bath and Baden-Baden
- 20 Fit for ducks
- 21 Parade oneself boldly
- 22 Conductors' gear
- 23 Church-lesson reader
- 24 Pitch or putt
- 25 Nursery clock-clacker
- 26 Turkish imperial standard
- 27 Domesticates
- 28 Hundredweight:
- 29 Abbr.
- 30 DOWN
- 31 Spring months, in Paris
- 32 New Zealand natives
- 33 "Tiny Alice" playwright
- 34 Land of — (sleep)
- 35 Black-cuckoo
- 36 Stateliness
- 37 Monogram of "The Waste Land" poet
- 38 British gun
- 39 Garment worker
- 40 alpha
- 41 Vacuum tube
- 42 Accusation
- 43 Founder of Grover's Corners
- 44 Canasta cards
- 45 "A man's a man for —"; Burns
- 46 Resounding blow
- 47 "Every woman — heart a rake"; Pope
- 48 Disbelievers in God: Abbr.
- 49 Pronoun for a ship
- 50 Kept secret

WEATHER

	C	F	P	M	F	C
ACARIE.....	61	Cloudy	MADRID.....	14	Cloudy	Cloudy
AFGHANISTAN.....	7	Cloudy	DAKAR.....	22	Sunny	Benny
ANGOLA.....	12	Cloudy	MILAN.....	15	Cloudy	Clear
ANGUILLA.....	17	Cloudy	MONTEAL.....	16	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	22	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	17	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGUILLA.....	27	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	18	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	32	Cloudy	NICE.....	19	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	37	Cloudy	OSLO.....	20	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	42	Cloudy	PARIS.....	21	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	47	Cloudy	ROME.....	22	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	52	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	23	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	24	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	62	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	25	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	67	Cloudy	TUL. ATTY.....	26	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	72	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	27	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	77	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	28	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	82	Cloudy	WALLACE.....	29	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	87	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	30	Cloudy	Cloudy
ANGSTROM.....	92	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	31	Cloudy	Cloudy
LONDON.....	16	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	21	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	26	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	31	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	36	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	41	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	46	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	51	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	56	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	71	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	76	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	81	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	86	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	91	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	96	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 21, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on same prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the last: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (q) quarterly;

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

—(d) Food Fund..... SFPI 64.45

—(d) Grosch..... SFPI 69.70

—(d) Stockstar..... SFPI 68.68

BANQUE VON ERNST & Cie.

—(d) G.P.Fund..... SFPI 17.47

—(d) Overseas Fund..... SFPI 22.55

—(d) ITF Fund N.V. SFPI 35

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

—(d) Capital Int'l. SFPI 51

—(d) Convertible Capital S.A. SFPI 36

CREDIT SUISSE.

—(d) Action Shares..... SFPI 5.50

—(d) Contac.... SFPI 2.50

—(d) G.Fonds-Bonds.... SFPI 4.50

—(d) Energie-Vater.... SFPI 2.50

—(d) Osse.... SFPI 1.25

DIT INVESTIMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Conservative.... DAFI 2.40

—(d) Inv'l. Reinforcement.... DAFI 2.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets.... SFPI 1.75

—(d) Fidelity Dir. Reg'd. Tr.... SFPI 2.75

—(d) Fidelity Inv'l. Fund.... SFPI 1.75

—(d) Fidelity World Fund.... SFPI 1.45

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

—(d) G.T. Inv'l. Fund.... SFPI 1.15

JARDINE PLEASING:

—(d) Jardine Japan Fund.... SFPI 2.25

—(d) Jard. Sib-East Asia.... SFPI 2.25

LLOYDS INT'L. MGT. op 178 GENVA 11:

—(d) Lloyd's Int'l. Growth.... SFPI 5.50

—(d) Lloyd's Int'l. Inv'l. Fund.... SFPI 2.16

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS:

—(d) U.S. Dollar Fund.... SFPI 5.04

—(d) Sterling Fund.... SFPI 2.25

—(d) Sipri. N.A.V. SFPI 3.15

SOLID GROUPE GENVA:

—(d) Parson Sw. R. Ext.... SFPI 3.30

—(d) Securities.... SFPI 0.65

SWISS BANK CORP.:

—(d) America-Vater.... SFPI 25.35

—(d) Interwest.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Japan Portfolio.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Latin American Fund.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Univ'l. Bond Select.... SFPI 2.75

—(d) Universal Fund.... SFPI 2.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amer. U. S. Sh.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Bond Invest.... SFPI 4.50

—(d) Conv'l.-Invest.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Foata Swiss Sh.... SFPI 2.50

—(d) Globinvest.... SFPI 3.50

—(d) Romex Inv'l. Fund.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Sedit South Afr. Sh.... SFPI 1.50

—(d) Swiss Inv'l. Fund.... SFPI 2.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

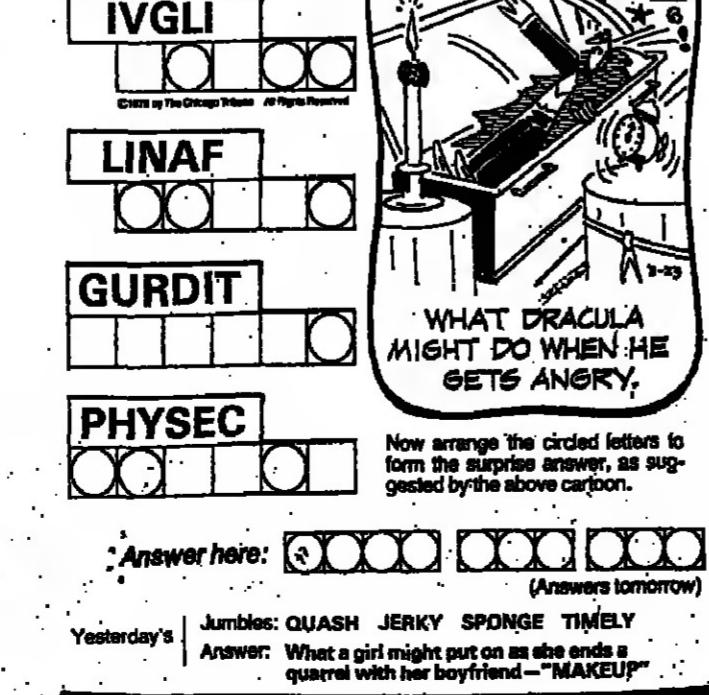
—(d) Atlanticclouds.... DM 12.20

—(d) Europafonds.... DM 24.75

—(d) Oltremer.... DM 42.00

—(d) Unispecial I.... DM 63.50

—(d) Unispecial II.... DM 63.50



Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: QUASH JERKY SPONGE TIMELY

Answer: What a girl might put on her ends a square with her boyfriend— "MAKEUP!"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
Printed in Great Britain

BOOKS

THE HOLCROFT COVENANT

By Robert Ludlum. Marek. 542 pp. \$10.95.

THE BLOND BABOON

By Janwillem van de Wetering. Houghton Mifflin. 194 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROBERT LUDLUM is back

telling his story like a man who must get it done before the house burns down around us. I sprained my wrist turning his pages and didn't notice until an hour later, when I was hungry again for some ambiguity. Janwillem van de Wetering specializes in ambiguity. Having journeyed to the East at an early age to become a Buddhist monk and then come back to join the Amsterdam police force, he could not perhaps do otherwise. "The Blond Baboon" is his fifth Zee mystery. Indeed, the "baboon"—whose principle of behavior is always to do the unexpected, to flirt with his terrors—belongs as much to van de Wetering's non-fiction ("The Empty Mirror," "A Glimpse Of Nothingness") as to his mysteries.

The story here is less important and less compelling than the moods, the fingerprints of character. A woman is murdered in Amsterdam. The suspects are his daughter, an Italian playboy, a business partner and an ex-lover (the baboon). The detectives are Gripheta and De Gier, who should now be familiar to literati of suspense fiction. Much furniture is moved around, and art, and psychology, and the past. If we worry more about Gripheta's wife and De Gier's cat than we do about who broke Eleanor's neck, well, why not?

Amsterdam, like the psyche, is a conundrum. The van de Wetering method of inquiry is meditation; the style is that of the Upashashas; and if he didn't write so well in English, I'd suggest him of Sanskrit. Chris Scott writes almost as well as van de Wetering, and plots almost as obsessively as Ludlum. Will the sun never set on Phillip? The British Empire lives, in the form of moles and doublets, in the novels of Graham Greene, John Le Carré, Le Deighton and Scott—Oxford without, incapable of, teaming someone reclusive Phillip; some one "van" him; someone succeed him. Could it be a man named George? A journalist named Eddie tries to find, in London, Nazis to kill. That's all the plot you'll wrest from me. Ludlum—who seems to tolerate a certain amount of Aryan superiority, at least for evil: It takes an Aryan to foil an Aryan—finds his characters on the backs of cereal boxes, his prose in movie magazines, his sex in the want ads and his paranoia, in our dental cavities. Nevertheless, he pleases and seduces.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

JOBS	UNILAB	WASP

<tbl_r cells="

Art Buchwald

Panama Arm Twisting

WASHINGTON—There were a lot of rumors that President Carter did some old-fashioned arm twisting to get enough votes for the first part of the Panama Canal treaty vote in the Senate. This was strongly denied not only by the White House but by senators who showed up the next day with their arms in slings.

Sen. Chisholm Chippendale told me he didn't think anyone in the Carter administration leaned on him to vote for the treaty.

"I did get a call from Rosalynn a week before," he admitted, "but she just wanted to know how my wife was."

"That was thoughtful of her."

"Actually, it was kind of strange," Chippendale said, "because I'm not married."

"They're weak on research at the White House," I said. "Anything else out of the ordinary happen last week?"

"Well, I don't know if it's worth mentioning but Sam Jordan came out to the house on Monday and offered to cut my lawn. I told him it didn't seem worth cutting because of the winter, so he said he'd mow it for me."

"No, Jody Powell came out about noon and helped him. I thought that was real nice of those two boys, what with all they've got to do."

"Ham likes to mulch lawns," I told him. "Then what happened?"

"Well, I was working in my office on Tuesday and a boy with a note in this girl's handwriting arrived from the White House. It was full of chocolate-chip cookies and the note said, 'I couldn't think of anyone I'd rather make chocolate-chip cookies for than you.' At the end of the letter she said, 'I love'

Tass Chief in New Job

MOSCOW, March 23 (UPI)—The former director-general of Tass, Leonti Zamaytin, has assumed his new job as chief of the Department of International Information of the Communist party's Central Committee.



Buchwald

you' and it was signed 'Amy.' I thought that was really sweet." "Weren't you suspicious of all the attention you were getting from the Carter people?"

"Heck, no. I just thought they were being right friendly."

"But I read somewhere they never answered your telephone calls in the past."

"That's true, but I called on Tuesday afternoon to find out what day they were going to celebrate the Fourth of July this year and guess who they put me through to?"

"Ch'p' Carter!"

"Nope, Vice-President Fritz Mondale, I was embarrassed to ask someone of his stature such a simple question, but he just laughed and said, 'That's what I'm here for.'"

"You really had a great week."

"That's not the end of it. U.S. trade negotiator Bob Strauss stopped by to see me that evening and invited me to go to Japan with him to talk to Japanese bankers about the yen. I'm not big on the yen, so he said I could visit a geisha house while he talked to the bankers. Heck, I never guessed Bob Strauss knew I was alive. But the best thing that happened to me was I got invited to have breakfast with the President on Thursday morning—just him and me."

"Wow! That must have been a thrill."

"Let me tell you it was. We had scrambled eggs, toast and coffee. Every other senator I've talked to who has had breakfast with Mr. Carter says he only gives them coffee—and if they're lucky, a piece of Danish. A full breakfast with President Carter is the equivalent of a state dinner as far as my colleagues on the Hill are concerned."

"So you voted for the treaty?"

"Sure."

"Will you vote for the second part of it next month?"

"I haven't made up my mind. You see, the senators who announced early that they would vote yes' didn't get a thing for their support, not even a piece of Danish pastry. But those of us who held out until the last moment not only wound up with scrambled eggs but anything we wanted as well. For example, I got a new naval base for my state and we're not even on the water."

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